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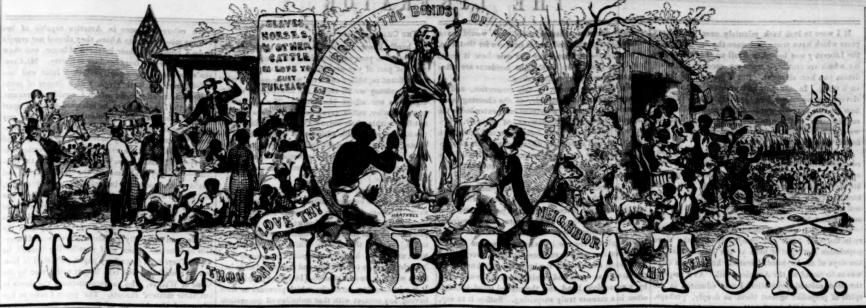
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either to the powerful, to the General Agent. Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN List, if payment be made in advance.

or Advertisarients making less than a square inof Advertises for 75 cts. - one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aumayfrania and Guarden subscriptions for the Liberator.

fuserial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS FLEENING, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Gur Louing, Luncon account of Marche Philbrick, Wisself Philaders deconomy of the paper—not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXI. NO. 5.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1851.

WHOLE NO. 1047

Refuge of Oppression.

From the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald. OUR POSITION.

We have been frequently charged with being hos-We have been frequently charged with being hosfollowing very satisfactory reasons,

many others:ecase, for the last chirty years, it has proven a ering and unmitigated curse upon the South, or nabbed as during this period of not less than bound millions, to build up Northern interse it has, by its late action, destroyed the

Because it has, by its late action, destroyed the correlative and equality of fifteen States of this befoleracy, and degraded them to the condition of olonial dependencies.
Because it has censed to afford us protection in articular, its whole aim being to break down

and destroy the South.

Becase it is an Abolition Government, striking directly at the institutions and domestic policy of the section in which we live, its whole legislation being shaped to this end, and having this only for its ob-

Because, in fine, it has most signally failed, as an experiment of the capacity of the people for self-government, insamuch as the rights of one section are been trampled under foot, to gratify the fanatesm and lust for power of the other.

We are in faure of its dissolution or disunion—
Because it will bring wealth and greatness to the both, under a Southern Confederacy, which must seatisfy arise from dissolution.

mentally arise from dissolution.

Because it will restore the sovereignty, independence and equality of the Southern States. Because it will afford us protection in our persons,

y, acc. use it will kill off the foul spirit of abolition, by taking away the food it feeds on.

Because it will put an end to kidnapping and borthieving, and restore peace and security to the

morality, and civilization, in the South.

Recause it will build up a system of internal improvements, increase the number of schools, colle-

Because it will destroy entirely pauperism, by en-bing every man, not physically diseased, to earn his daily bread, and accumulate, from the abundance of our prosperity, a fortune for himself in a short

Because it will renew and perpetuate the experi-ment of the capability of the people for self-govern-

Because, even if the slavery question is settled, the seeds of discord have been too deeply sown by the North ever to bring forth any other fruit than hos-tility and constant wrangling between the two sec-

Because the Union is too large, and composed of because the chains too large, and composed to too various interests, ever to harmonize together. Because we honestly believe the Almighty never intended that the generous and noble Southerner should constitute one people with the cold, calculat-ing, plundering Yankee.

of cases to test effectually the force of the Federal covernment in every anti-slavery State in the Union. The following suggestions are respectfully submit-

1. In each Southern State, the several District era Rights Associations may combine, by con-

situting a general committee for each State.

2. Every slave-owner, from whom any slaves have Levery slave-owner, from whom any slaves have mn away within the last ten years, should report their names and descriptions of their personal ap-pearance, together with any information which might add in the discovery of their present location. 3. These reports should be laid before the gene-

ral committee of the State.

4. Each general State Committee should appoint an agent, with instructions to travel through the non-slaveholding States, and collect all the information to be there found concerning the fugitive slaves. orts, showing their names, personal appearance, tion, and history, should be made by these agents ocation, and his

to the general committee appointing them.

5. By comparing the reports of the owners with hose of the agents, many fugitive slaves would soon e identified, and their owners, advised and aided by

the Associations, could proceed to reclaim them ac-cording to the forms of the Act of Congress.

6. The enforcement of this law, with the restoraof Southern property, or the rending of society at the North, by the persevering resolution to test the strength of the United States Government in a conflict with fanaticism, is an alternative worthy of these who will fanaticism. hose who associate for the protection of Southern

rights.
7. Whenever the issue is made, those who have an A wenever the issue is made, those who have an interest in the preservation of property, by the maintenance of law, will have to defend property in slavery, or abandon the law, and peril their own security. Faction and insurrection will probably conquer the Federal Government, whose officers, from President Fillmore and his Cabinet to the United States Manhal of New York, are shrinking from their Manhal of New York, are shrinking from their soundary; and the impotence of the Union, except

Prinst the South, will be manifested.

9. The selfish politicians, and their parties, who have coaxed and patted abolitionists for their votes, will find the coaxed and patted abolitionists for their votes. are coaxed and patted abolitionists for their votes, will find, like Actaon, the dogs at their own throats.

10. Seward and Hale must either lead the revolution, or be its victims. Anti-Slavery, being only the greent war-cry of the party opposed to law and social order, will be forgotten, when once disorder and the reign of terror begin. eign of terror begin.

11. From the North will come disunion and civil It. From the North will come disunion and civil war, and the people of Massachusetts and New York, he scoff at the State sovereignty, must have the flaurectionary Government of triumphant mobs. 12. Against those will 'the star-spangled banner of the Union' in Southern hands be waved, sustained by the capacity and the award; or, for from their ed by the cannon and the sword; or, far from their manine aparchy and civil broils will the South Peace the prosperous path of peace, under the flag which will float over their 'glorious Union.'

SCIPIO.

NO RIGHT TO PREEDOM.

NO RIGHT TO PREEDOM.

The Tribune assumes that God gave Henry Long ha freedom. If he be the slave which he is claimed to be, and of which we have no doubt, then God did not give him his freedom, but, on the contrary, made him a slave, as he has made slaves of millions of his nece beside (!!) hijdels, who do not believe in the Christian religion, or the divine legation of Moses, may not consider it right to surrender a fugitive.—We do not question their right to such an opinion.

New York Globe.

HENRY CLAY ON OCLONIZATION.

In the U. S. denste, Jan. 13th, Mr. Clay, in the street of the Supermon Control of Supermon Contr

slaves are—if we would only cease to agitate each other, and agitate our country, and endanger our Union itself, by continuing these unhappy subjects of controversy and strife, and all come together upon this great common object, in which the free States are as much interested as the slave States and unite all our energies in directing the free peo-ple of color from the shores of America to that place

ernor, members of the State Senate, fitty-four of sixty-eight that constitute the State Legislature, the Court.

'The case is brought here by writ of error directed to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kenthe Supreme Court of Rhode Island; F. Wayland, President of Brown University; the U. S. District Judge, ex-District Judges, ex-Members of Congress, ex-United States Senators, ex-Governors, &c., was fallow.

In subscribers, citizens of the State of Rhode Island, would respectfully but earnestly entreat you to take into early consideration the subject of the African slave trade, and adopt, as speedily as practicable, some effectual measures for its suppression. Of all the atrocities that men have ever inflicted upon their fellow-creatures, we believe that none—either past or present—will compare in convenient. either past or present—will compare in enormity with those which the poor victims of this horrist traffic are at this present moment subjected to Whilst sensible that there are many subjects that require your attention, we yet feel assured that if all the evils which properly belong to your cognizance could be brought palpably before you, in panoramic array, the dreadful enormities growing out of the African slave trade, as exhibited in the startling yision, would immeasurably exceed those of all other evils combined. Could their appalling horrors, as have been brought to light by the investigations of the British Parliament, be presented to you at one view, from the first seizure of the poor wretches in the interior of Africa by banded ruffians, amidst the midnight conflagrations of their villages, the butchery of the old and infirm, the shrieks of bereaved parents, and the subsequent piteous moans of their dying infants, left to perish with hunger among the smoking ruins; could your eyes behold the brokenhearted captives, heavy laden with chains and ivory as they wend their sorrowing way to the coast, guided by the bleaching bones of human beings like themselves, who have perished on the route; thousands more of whom die from hunger and neglect at the slave factories ere they embark; could you be made sensible of the indescribable—yea, inconceivable—horrors of the middle passage, after being forced into those dens of misery, in comparison with which the dungeons of romance become palaces of pleasure—the hold of a modern slaver, where, chained together and packed as closely as they can be made to be on their sides, tormented with sea-sicking with thirst, and raving through despair, they are compelled to lie amidst filth and excrement and the provide t either past or present—will compare in enormity with those which the poor victims of this horrid compelled to lie amidst fifth and excrement and the putrid corpses of the dead for weeks together, and sometimes during a storm for days without food or water, the hatches being tightly closed over the dreadful charnel-house, where, under these circumstances, hundreds sometimes suffocate amidst their vain cries, 'We are dying! we are dying!' Again, could you witness the landing of the poor creatures, and behold,—as has been proved before Parliament by ample testimony,—the massacre on the beach of hun-dreds whose constitutions had been utterly destroy-ed by their sufferings, thus rendering them unmer-chantable; could you behold all this as the Omnipo-tent Judge of all beholds it, and thus be made to retent Judge of all beholds it, and thus be made to realize that it is not a picture of the imagination, but
that these dreadful scenes are at this moment being
enacted—that villages are now nightly burning in
Africa—caravans of human beings are marching under a burning sun to the coast—that slave-ships, o'er
which waves the flag of our common country, are
waiting to receive them—and that an hour never
passes but that more than twenty human beings are
consigned to a violent or suffering death in support
of this cruel commerce; we again repeat, could you
thus behold these facts as they really are, we believe
all other evils would sink into utter insignificance in

A REMARKABLE DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11th. The Supreme Court has decided a case, the chief

point in which appears to be, whether the convey-ance to a free State by his master, or under his au-thority, of a slave, confers upon him the rights of a ple of color from the shores of America to that place where they can enjoy real freedom, and pursue their own happiness, what a glorious result would it be for our country! Sir, I beg pardon for having kept the attention of the Senate so long. I move that the petitions, without reading be referred to the Committee on Commerce. They were so referred.

The petition on the subject of the slave trade, which was signed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, we members of the State Senate, fifty-four of sixty-eight that constitute the State Legislature, the state of Kentucky.

The case is brought here by wit of error directions.

'The subscribers, citizens of the State of Rhode 'The subscribers, citizens of the State of Rhode

the dicta of the court are given, are that every State has 'the right to determine the status, or domestic and social condition of the persons domiciled within

3d. The authority of the ordinance ceased, even as local law, when the States of the northwest were formed, the act of August 7th, 1789, adopted the ordinance, only applying to the territory while in a territorial form. The consequence of this is, that the ordinance does not confer any jurisdiction upon the Supreme Court, or any other courts, and the writ of error is accordingly dismissed, for the want of invisidation.

jurisdiction.
It is said, in one or more of the Washington papers, that all the judges concurred in the opinion of the court, on the principles laid down, but that Justices McLean, Catron and Wayne, considered Justices McLean, Catron and Wayne, considered most of the points decided as not before the court, and therefore that the dicla upon them were extra judicial. As to Justice McLean, this is not correct. He has held in his own circuit, that the articles of the ordinance relative to slavery were a compact between the whole of the northwestern territory and the States which should be formed out of it, and the other States of the Union. And he now believes both that the ordinance is in force, and that the occasion required no opinion from the court in relation to it.

I regard what the court says in relation to the ordinance as of no importance whatever. It has gone out of its way to put on record a dictum which the advocates of slavery extension will greedily seize upon as a point in their favor. The ordinance has been in actual existence and beneficent operation

coincidence, a New England captain was in the same prison with the man who knew him twenty-nine years before, when he sailed with the captain between astern ports, and his testimony, with that of others,

KIDNAPPING IN LANCASTER CO., PA.

SADSBURY TOWNSHIP, 1st mo. 16th, 1851.

An outrage occurred in this neighborhood this week, which was so shocking that the public should be made acquainted with it. On second day evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, some one knocked at the door of the house of Marsh Chamberlain, a neighbor of mine, and the answer was given, 'Come in.' At once, about six persons entered, and made their way instantly toward a colored man who was sitting by the fire, and who was about putting on his sitting by the fire, and who was about putting on his

shoes.

Seeing their purpose, he seized a pair of tongs to defend himself, but before he could use them, he was knocked down and beaten severely. He was then dragged to the door, the individuals in the mean

South.

South Carolina, if a free negro entertains a slave, he becomes a slave. In 1827 a free woman, and her children, were made slaves for entertaining two colored children, six and eight years old.

In Virginia, manumitted or freed slaves are returned to slavery again by the law, unless they leave the State within twelve months. This is against every principle of right and common law.

In Maryland, a free negro who marries a white woman, becomes a slave.

In the District of Columbia, and generally in the slave States, negroes not known to be free are presumed to be slaves.

In Georgia, a free colored man coming into the States, and unable to pay a fine of \$100, becomes a slave for life.

In Florida, insolvent debtors, if colored persons, are sold to pay their debts.

In the District of Columbia, free persons of color, imprisoned on suspicion of being slaves, are sold aslaves to pay their jail fees.

In 1839, a report was made in the Massachusetts Legislature, stating one instance in which twenty-five colored citizens were confined in one is ill at the some reposition by the contrary, soft and persuasive language was adoptive colored citizens were confined in one is ill at the contrary soft and persuasive language was adoptive colored citizens were confined in one is ill at the contrary soft and persuasive language was adoptive colored citizens were confined in one is ill at the contrary soft and persuasive language was adoptive the contrary, soft and persuasive language was adoptive they are going to glory.

Long, are you glad to get back to Virginia? Well, I often thought I would like to come back sometime, but I meant to come independently. They

In 1839, a report was made in the Massachusetts Legislature, stating one instance in which twenty-five colored citizens were confined in one jail at the South liable to be sold into slavery, and in another where seventy-five free persons of color from different States were confined, alike exposed.

Many persons from free States have been reduced to slavery under the Fugitive Laws. A few years since, Mary Gilmore was arrested in Philadelphia as a fugitive slave from Maryland, and testimough brought up in support of it. But it was shown by proof that she was of Irish parentage, her father a drunkard, her mother died in an hospital, and the girl was brought up in a colored family.

In 1839, a colored man was arrested at Philadelphia on charge of having escaped from slavery twenty-five years before, and four witnesses gave evidence of the fact under oath. By a singular coincidence, a New England captain was in the same prison with the man who knew him twenty-nine well, what did they do for you then? why, they seemed to be friendly. Do you suppose you were as well off as you would have been here, where you would be cared for if you was sick, with somebody to look after you and be kind to you? Well, I don't know; the people there always spoke well of don't know; the people there always spoke well of you here. (Not a very appropriate answer, nevertheless, the one that was given.) Now, Long, had n't you rather be back here, a slave in Virginia, than to be free in New York, where they don't care any thing about you, you know; now, do they? I don't know about that—I don't want to answer that. Ain't you sorry you are brought back? Well, the best of men have their downfalls.

Such is, literally, the conversation, as far as it goes, with Long. Under the peculiar circumstances in which he was situated, it will be seen how much it bears the impress of truth, and how flatly it contradicts all that has been said as to the particulars referred to.

ferred to.

After being thus, with others, participating in the conversation with Long, until about half-past ten o'clock, when probably 200 persons had collected within the room and about the doors, the auctioneer,

was knocked down and beaten severely. He was then dragged to the door, the individuals in the mean then dragged to the door, the individuals in the mean then dragged to the door, the individuals in the mean then dragged to the door, the individuals in the mean the beating him most cruelly. He was then gragged to the door, the individuals in the mean the beating him most cruelly. He was then gragged to the door, the individuals in the mean the beating him most cruelly. He was then gragged to the door, the individuals in the mean the set to a wagon, which was about 100 yards off, in readiness to receive him, and from there he was driven off, as it was afterwards ascertained, instantly, to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to the Maryland line, where he was handed over to the manyland line, where he was the colored man was knocked down, whether to the affair occurred, Thomas Pennington, an elderly man, down stairs, and a woman up stairs. As soon as the colored man was knocked down, whether to the affair occurred, Thomas Pennington, and elderly man, down stairs, and a woman up stairs. As soon as the colored man was knocked down, whether to the affair occurred, Thomas Pennington, and elderly man, down stairs, and a grant was given as soon as possible, and a band of the stair was given as soon as possible, and a band of the colored people, armed with double-barrelled guns, were soon on the ground; but they were a few moments too late, else a scene of slunghter would have probably ensued, more easily imagined than described. They pursued the kidnespers, but did not get on the right track.

It ought to be stated, that this band of persons had no warrant or any legal process, nor were they come to the companied by any officer. They came from the Gorp Tavern, a notionous place in the neighborhood. They were joined by others outside of the house, and the process of the comp

on quietly, with no noisy expressions; some saying, 'the damned nigger ought to be strung up;' another that he was not to be blamed for trying to get away, if he could; another, that very likely some abolitionist was then by, watching their movements. One member, possessing some comical features of character, was asked to go. He replied, facetionsly, that it stuck me that there might be something in it, that it would never do to go until the 'nigger' was sold: that he must see him sold or he would get turned out of office.

of office.

Among the crowd was one young man, who, from his dress, smell and expressions, appeared as if he might have suddenly come into possession of some property, which he was not accustomed to, and had, in consequence, become suddenly elevated in his own estimation. He swaggered about, to the merriment and approving smiles of a few, but met with no encouragement from the mass, swearing that he was about to buy the 'nigger,' so that he could give him thirteen every morning before breakfast; he would fix him, he would lay it on him—all the while flourishing his cane to show how he would do it. lourishing his cane to show how he would do it.

LONG ON THE BLOCK.

LONG ON THE BLOCK.

About 2 o'clock, the auctioneer came in, and Henry Long was immediately placed on the stand. The auctioneer, turning to him, and taking his hat off, asked him in a low tone about his health, strength, soundness, &c., to all of which questions Henry responded favorably.

The auctioneer then said, 'There is one condition about this sale. Bonds are to be given by the purchaser that this man shall be carried South, and that he shall be sold and kept South.' Then, clenching his hand, and with a very energetic gesture, and in emphatic language, declared that before Long left his possession, he would see that the terms were fully complied with, and he should know his man well, before he gave Long up or received his money.

folly complied with, and he should know his man well, before he gave Long up or received his money. This drew forth a round of applause.

The auctioneer continued—This man is in good health and sound mind. [Doubtful if he is on the slavery question.] I peed not give you his history, that is known; and now, how much shall I have bid? Starting the bid himself, he said, 'I have only \$700 bid. Will nobody bid more?' 'I'll give \$25 more,' said a man standing in front, who bore a very strong resemblance to what the Peter Funks call a 'Dummy.' 'He is a good barber, good hotel waiter, and can work in the field, or do any thing. He is worth a fortune to any man. He can be taken round and exhibited at the South—turned to advantage in that way; or he would be invaluable to a slave-dealer who has other slaves to sell, by advertising that Henry Long is at his place.' [That is the game that was played to-day. The crowd was kept together at the ry Long is at his place.' [That is the game that was played to-day. The crowd was kept together at the other sales by putting off the sale of Long until all the others were disposed of.] '\$750 I have bid; will nobody say more?' After dwelling and repeating the usual slong-whang of the auctioneer—occupying, altogether, not five minntes, Long was knocked off to David Clopton, of Georgia—a slave-dealer of that State, where there is not a verdant field—not a yard square of green grass. The auctioneer himself was empowered to make the purchase, and immediately after knocking off the bid, he gave assurance that Long should now be taken care of, when the audience gave a vociferous round of applause the audience gave a vociferous round of applause leaving the room exultingly, one man crying out, 'Damn the North.'

Damn the North.'
For several days past many processions have been seen in the streets of slaves passing in and out of the State. They go in numbers in proportion as the trade of the slave-dealers flourishes or declines.

A Higher Law in Virginia .- The Richmond En quirer recommends the State Constitutional Conven-tion, now in session in that city, to 'repeal every law on their statute book which authorizes the emancipation of slaves, without providing, at the same time the means of transporting them out of the State; and the repeal of every law which gives to any tribunal the authority to permit free negroes to reside within

the authority to permit free negroes to reside within its limits.'

It also recommends that a prohibition of free negroes entering the State be extended to the whites coming from several of the Northern States, unless they come with a passport, and give bond and security for their good behavior whilst there.

The expense of such proceedings, the writer says, might be defrayed out of the fees to be paid for the passports to the examining officers, who could be stationed at the entrances of routes for travelling into our borders. As a police regulation, rendered necessary for our protection by the existing state of things, the writer believes its strict constitutionality might be maintained. But, he adds, 'whether it be strictly constitutional or no is of little consequence, in dealing with those who repudiate and avovedly violate the Constitution every day.'

There is a specimen of Virginia morals for you!

We are no longer surprised that Dickinson wished he had been born in Virginia. We begin to doubt whether he was not.—N. Y. Tribune.

RICHMOND, January 10, 1851-10 P. M. RICHMOND, January 10, 1851—10 P. M.

Domestic Slavery.—The Rev. Dr. Smith, formerly a
Methodist clergyman of this city, and now President
of the Randolph Macon College, closed his third lecture this evening, in continuation of the extraordinary and absurd doctrines of which I gave you a short
sketch in my last, and shall refer to in my next.

To show to what extent the views contended for
by Dr. Smith are popular here, notwithstanding his
fame as a speaker and teacher of religion, there were
present on the first evening, 103; the next evening,
92; and this evening, less than 100, by the count.

present on the arst evening, 108; the next evening, 92; and this evening, less than 100, by the count.

Incendiary Publications. — Some impudent scamp has had the effrontery to send to us, through the post office, a copy of the Boston Chronotype, a vide abolition sheet, published in Boston. The copy sent had a labored article was marked with a pencil in a manner as to call special attention to it; and we suppose the scoundrel who imposed upon the United States mail carriers so far as to tax them with its conveyance to this place, thought to put an unanswerable argument in our hands in support of the author's fanatical notions. We do not know, and of course have means of finding out, whether it was the editor or some other busy body that sent it. If the editor sent it, we have the gratification to inform him that we thought just enough of his kindness to commit the paper to the flames, without reading any farther than just enough to see what he was striking. If some other individual was such a goose as to think it would be read with any patience by us, we can inform him that we have in Georgia a statute against clogging up the mails with incendiary publications, and it we could find him out and get hold of him, the matter would be promptly turned over to the first grand jury having cognizance of the case.—American Union, (Griffin, Ga.)

The Negroes in South Carolina,-The Charleston The Negroes is South Carolina.—The Charleston Mercury opposes the proposition to remove the free negroes from that State. It considers such a measure objectionable on the score of expediency. It says they are a peaceful and orderly people, and we have no reason to suspect them either of a disposition to conspiracy or to riot. Their sympathies are with the whites rather than with the blacks. Many of them are slaveholders, and a good portion are industrious, sober and useful members of the community.

A committee of the South Carolina legislature recently reported in conformity with the views above expressed.

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The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JAN. 31, 1851.

LIBERATOR SOIREE

COCHITUATE HALL.

Agreeably to public notice, a Social Festival wa held by the Friends of Emancipation, on Friday eve ning last, January 24th, in Cochituate Hall, in thi city, to celebrate the completion of the second decad since the publication of the LIBERATOR was commenced. The company began to assemble as early as 6 o'clock, and in a very short time every seat was oc cupied, even to the ante-rooms. Not less than three ndred and fifty persons were present, (of whos friendship and countenance any man might be proud, crowding the hall to its utmost capacity. Hundred of persons made earnest applications for tickets, but at too late an hour to be accommodated, as a larger hall could not then be obtained. In many instances, the disappointment was excessive, some having come a long distance expressly to be present. The whole entertainment served up, was entrusted to our much respected colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Joshua B. Smith: and most satisfactorily did he perform his part-noth ing was wanting either in elegance or abundance The spectacle was exceedingly brilliant, and the occa sion inspiring in the highest degree. At 7 o'clock, EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., was called to the chair by acclamation, supported on his right hand by the gues of the evening, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and WENDELL PHILLIPS-and on his left hand, by GEORGE THOMPson, M. P., and FRANCIS JACKSON.

Mr. Quincy, on taking the chair, spoke briefly t

Ladies and Gentlemen-The very respectable gen tleman [Shakspeare] whose portrait we see above our heads, said, some two hundred years or so ago, that some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them.' To this last class I belong. [Laughter.] I find myself, without the slightest warning, elevated to this place. But as I have frequently had the honor of presiding at anti-slavery meetings, I will say to you, as I have frequently done before, that the hour has arrived to which this meeting stands adjourned; and that the first business to be done is to take up the matter now lying upon the table for consideration and discussion. [Prolonged applause.]

[After the supper was disposed of, Mr. Quincy con

I give you joy on this happy occasion of our as sembling ourselves together. The abolitionists have many a meeting in the course of the year. They often find themselves in stranger company and in stranger places; but I believe seldom find themselves in stran ger company, or at least in a stranger predicament, than on the present occasion. It is often our lot to weep with those that weep. It is our felicity to-night to rejoice with those that rejoice. And who, I should like to know, have a better right to rejoice than the American abolitionists? Who have a better right to look upon the world with eyes of joy and gratitude, than they who are attempting to rescue the slave from his despair, and the country from its disgrace I hold that we, of all men and of all women in this broad land, are those who have a right to rejoico, and to thank God for the lot which he has appointed us. And although our usual course lies in different paths from this, although it is not often that we find our selves assembling on a festive occasion like the pre sent, I am sure that we are not of those who.

When God sends a cheerful hour, refrain! It is an occasion of joy indeed that has gathered u together to-night; for it is an anniversary that re minds us of the day when the folds of that flag which has so long 'braved the battle and the breeze,' was first shaken to the winds of heaven, an emblem of hope to the slave, and a symbol of duty to the free [Hear, hear.] It was a glorious day, my friends, al though it was a day dark and evil, as men count light and good, when the Liberator was first launched into the American sea of thought; when it first floated upon the tide of American history and events. It was a day which will be memorable to the end of time-which will mark an era in the history of our country and the race :- memorable, because it mark the birth-day of the modern anti-slavery movement. It was not beyond the memory of the most that hea We can, almost all of us, remember how thick and heavy lowered the sky when it was first commit ted to the waves. We have watched it in its twent; successive voyages round the world. We have seen it, year by year, freighted with hopes and prayers deeper and yet more deep, from all parts of the coun try and all quarters of the world. And we give i God-speed to-night on the commencement of it twenty-first voyage. (Enthusiasm.) We know her past perils, and we draw a good omen from them of her future success.

> . We know what master laid her keel. What workman wrought her ribs of steel; What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of her hope.'

But here she is, staunch in all her timbers, and wit her flag mailed to the mast-head! Here is the goo ship Liberator, with her heart of oak still sound; weather-beaten, to be sure, having encountered many storm-her yards sometimes dipping in the brine, and sometimes with her head upon the rocks; but by the assistance of Divine Providence, and the skill of the hand upon the helm, [cheers,] she has been brought safe through all. [Cheers redoubled.]

I shall detain you, my friends, no longer; but ask you to join with me in a sentiment, which I am sure you will all receive with three times three. 1 give you-Success and prosperity to the good ship LIBERATOR in her new departure, and health and long life to the pilot who has weathered so many storms [Nine cheers.]

REPLY OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MR. PRESIDENT - PRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND HU MANTY :- If I could only put myself out of the bill to-night-if I could only be reduced to utter forgetfulness-there would be no drawback in my enjoyment of the festivities of the occasion. But this is commemoration somewhat personal to myself; and although many have supposed that I have no objection to personalities, yet I do not like to be pointed at myself, (in a case like the present,) though I am rather apt to point at others. (Laughter.)

The truth is, he who commences any reform which at last becomes one of transcendant importance, and is crowned with victory, is always ill-judged and unfairly estimated. At the outset, he is looked upon with contempt, and treated in the most opprobrious monner, as a wild fanatic or a dangerous disorganizer. In due time, the cause grows and advances to its sure triumph; and in proportion as it nears the goal, the popular estimate of his character changes, till finally essive panegyric is substituted for outrageous abuse. The praise on the one hand, and the defamation on the other, are equally unmerited. In the clear light of Reason, it will be seen that he simply stood up to discharge a duty which he owed to his God, to his fellow-men, to the land of his nativitythat is all; and if he had been recreant to that dutyif he had shrunk from bearing his testimony again the iniquity revealed to his vision-it would only have proved how great was his criminality. But in merely discharging his duty, he only performed that which every man is bound to do; and for the performance of which, he is entitled to no praise.

he Liberat: r was issued, and call up the reminisc ces which are crowding upon my memory, I could detain you here all night. But I propose to do no the greatest movements depending ! such thing. In the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement, see how God sulfils his promiseshow true he is to his word-and behold another exemplification of the apostolic declaration, that the weak things of the world are taken by him to confound the things which are mighty!

If any one wants to be encouraged and strengthened in devoting himself to a righteous cause, however Gray Lorino. The allusion to these gentlemen elici unpopular or perilous it may be, or however formida ble may be the difficulties that lie in his path, I do humbly think that, in the history of this struggle, and my connection with it, he may find much to cheer

and support him. ry in the year 1827. So completely was the slave to struggle to preserve its existence from one month population lost sight of here at the North, that, in the days of my boyhood, I scarcely knew that a slave light being excluded by the impending darkness. spirit of prejudice against them as deeply, perhaps, often is a manner truly surprising. Suffice it to say as any other child in the Commonwealth. I well through the help of Him to whose cause it has been recollect how strongly repugnant to my feelings was their very presence. It happened that in my own na Linenaron is still flying in the breeze. (Cheers.) tive town, a small number of this afflicted people lived in the outskirts, in a place contemptuously styled

[Mr. Garrison here narrated the manner in which he became acquainted with BENJAMIN LUNDY, the I will show you what kind of letters I was in the Quaker philanthropist of Baltimore, by whom he was habit of receiving from all parts of the South; and ultimately persuaded to consecrate his life to the cause you will pardon me for reading them. They show

humble manner, defying alike the scorching rays of recollect one chivalrous gentleman desired me to me that man is BENJAMIN LUNDY. (Cheers.) Nothing senting a man hung upon a tree-&c. &c.; and intimfrom his purpose. Nothing could break down his ly suppress the Liberator. hopes or his spirit. In stature he was a very little nan, whom the winds of heaven, it would almost iously-not to detract aught from his great meritshis memory more than I do, or holds in higher appreci-But it is instructive to see how, by failing to perceive what was the great truth that needed to be proclaimed, and applied to the conscience of every slaveholder and every apologist for slavery, he sowed and labored with such little success.

No man ever wrote or spoke more strongly against the system of slavery than Benzamin Lundy. But he to this sacred cause; especially after the reward did not take radical ground against it. He advocated five thousand dollars was offered for my abduction its gradual abolition, though not for the purpose of by the State of Georgia. Looking at the perili lulling to sleep the conscience of the oppressor; but through which I have run, it is indeed a marvel to the doctrine was unsound, and the inculcation of it me that I am now living. But enough in regard t inoperative. Hence, while all agreed with him that the insults and dangers of the past. slavery was an evil, to be finally extirpated, they If the Liberator has wrought any change in public readily came to the conclusion that it was not to be got rid of now; and so were content to leave the trodden under foot, it has been solely through the problem to be solved by posterity, as to the time and power of truth. No person shall deceive me with the GRADUALISM that crippled his efforts and impaired his that I have done my duty-that I have not failed to

scheme. He did not, it is true, place much reliance the cause to which my life is devoted. For that cause upon it as a means of liberating those in bonds, or I have sacrificed whatever is desirable in a good repu enetitting Africa; still he regarded it as worthy of public encouragement. But as this was the strong refuge of slavery at that period, no excitement fol- strongest political ties, and divorced myself from one lowed those general denunciations of the slave sys- venerated religious associations; assured that what tem which fell from his lips, and were recorded by his ever is hostile to its progress must be it herently cor-

Now see how essential it is to lay the axe at the root of the tree. The hour came for proclaiming the doctrine of immediate, unconditional, everlusting my feelings. I thank you for this kind manifestation and to God be all the glory ! (Applause.)

Simultaneously came the exposure of the American Colonization Society as a stupendous imposture, and the vilest of all conspiracies against justice, humanity and freedom-and then the land began to rock, nd from that time to the present has not enjoyed one hour of repose! Yes-it was the declaration, that im mediate emanci, ation is the right of the slave and the duty of the master, and that it is a shame and a sin to expatria e to a heatherish land any portion of the population of this country on account of their comlexion, that unmasked all parties and sects-th North and the South alike-and began that wonderful change which has since been effected in public sentiment in behalf of our enslaved and free colored pon

BENJAMIN LUNDY was true to his own light, and an honest and intrepid philanthropist. If he erred in his mode of attacking slavery, so did Wilberronc and CLARKSON before him. My indebtedness to him as instrumental in causing me to stand forth as a advocate of the slave, is beyond computation; and I shall ever gratefully cherish his memory.

Mr. Garrison here briefly gave some particulars his associating with Mr. Lundy in editing a weekly journal in Baltimore, called ' The Genius of Univers Emancipation,' in the years 1829-30; of his impris ment in that city for denouncing the domestic slave truffic ; of his subsequent liberation through the gen erosity of that distinguished philanthropist, ARTHUR

TAPPAN, of New York, (cheers,)-&c. &c.] Convinced that slavery coul I be peaceably abolish ed only by a radical change in public opinion in rela tion to its enormity, and that the moral and religio power of the country was to be found, if any where in our own New England, I came to Boston in th autumn of 1830, determined to invoke that power through the medium of a new anti-slavery periodic At my request, a few gentlemen came together to con sult on the subject; but when they understood what were to be the doctrines inculcated in the paper, they

declined giving me their counten ince. What was to be done? I had not the means to ge even the first number printed. Happily I had a friend [ISAAC KNAPP, who was a practical printer as well a myself, and with whom I entered into partnership; and the way we contrived to issue the first three four numbers was by working as journeymen in a printing establishment, and paying for the same in manual labor. I remember that when we were at our wits' end to discover how we could obtain a read or two of paper on which to print our first number. went to the post office, and there found, most unex pectedly, a letter, in which was enclosed a fifty dollar bill ! (Applause.) It was from a colored man, to (cheers,)-from James Fouren, the distinguished sail-maker of Philadelphia. (Renewed cheering.)-It was the payment in advance for twenty-five sub scribers obtained by him for the Liberator. We were thus enabled to publish a specimen number; and 1

If I were to look back minutely over the twenty serious y question whether there ever would have ly remittance-at least, I see not now how it could ave been done. On such slight incidents are often

[Mr. Garrison spoke, in this connection, and in terms of the deepest gratitude, of the cheering coun Liberator by SAMUEL E. SEWALL, of this city, with out which the paper must have again and again been suspended, and ultimately discontinued. He also se ed much cheering.

It is imposible, Mr. President, to do justice, on this occasion, to the few noble men and women who, dur ing the first year or two of trial and persecution, gav me their co-operation. The Liberator was comwithout any subscribers. I will not detail how it had was to be found on the American soil. As it respects the cloud was again and again lifted and removed as the free colored population, I was educated in the by a miraculous hand, and the needed relief afforded consecrated from its inception, the banner of the

This, ladies and gentlemen, was the sixe of the Lib erator originally [holding up a bound volume about Guinea' - despised, forsaken, uncared for by the twenty inches by sixteen]-not a very formidable people generally; -- and this served to make them the sheet as to size, certainly -- about as large as a pane objects of ridicule and aversion to the rising genera- of glass-[A voice-7 by 9]-yes, 7 by 9, more or less and yet what a commotion it created when it was sen out or its mission of freedom!

number of years. He usually travelled on foot, with of the cause which is thus fiendishly assailed. Almo his pack on his back, and journeyed thousands of every post brought me threats of assassination. I had miles, through most of the States of the Union, in this frequent invitations to fight duels. (Laughter.) summer and the chilling blasts of winter, and every him at Washington on a particular day, saying tha where endeavoring to propagate anti-slavery senti- he would be there. (Renewed merriment.) Then I ments. If there has ever been a man in this country received numerous pit torials -- one representing a per who deserves to be long and gratefully remembered, son with a bowie knife in his heart-another repre could daunt him, or make him swerve one instant tions that such would be my fate, if I did not instant

Mr. Garrison here read a letter from the South, i which such expressions as, 'you d-d rescal, you seem, might not 'visit too roughly,' lest he should be pitiful scoundrel, you wooden ass, you blackgoard, you swept away; but in heart he was gigantic. He traitor, you devil incarnate, hell is hissing and you was never lacking in zeal or courage; no man was will soon be burning, were plentifully sprinkled ever more active or more persevering: his sufferings throughout. Another fling was, 'you toud-enter, and sacrifices were extraordinary. And yet, after all, which excited much merciment as it was read, and he failed to make a deep impression upon the country this was greatly increased at the declaration of Mr. G. at large. And why do I say this? O, Sir, not invid- that he had no fondness for toads, and never tasted of one in his life! In another letter the writer saysfor I think there is hardly any one living who reveres You will hear from me again, perhaps, before long when, if you continue your infamous career, I wil ation his unwearied efforts for the abolition of slavery. speak in a voice loud and terrible as thunder. (Laughter.) And this was signed 'A FREEMAN' (Renewed laughter.)

Standing comparatively alone as I did at that pe riod, and knowing how infernal was the spirit of ela very, I will here say that, during the first two or three years in particular, I daily expected to fall a martyr

sentiment, in favor of those who are meted out and node of its abolition. It was the delusive doctrine of idea, that I deserve any thing. Oh, if I can only say remember them that are in bonds as bound with Again-this devoted friend of the slave failed to them '-it is all I desire. One thing I can truly afthe cruelty and wickedness of the Calonization firm :- I have counted nothing too dear to peril is tation, or pleasant in human friendship, or alluring in worldly advancement. For it I have broken th rupt or erroneous, whatever its pretensions to patr

emancipation. [Cheers.] Its proclamation was not of your regard. But, without your co-operation my credit, nor to the credit of any one in particu- what could I have done? It is such as I see arou lar. But it instantly produced a mighty effect-it me, and others equally laborious in the field else star led the slaveholder from his guilty slumb. r-it where, who have given such an impetus to the cause agitated the nation. It was of heaven, not of men; of emancipation. I can add no more. (Loud cheers,

The following Hymn, written expressly for the or ision, was then sung by the whole company to the me of Hebron :-

HYMN WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE TWENTIETH AN

NIVERSARY OF THE LIBERATOR. BY GEORGE W. PUTNAM. The land was wrapped in moral night, The Slave was to the Tyrant given, When Freedom's lonely signal light Streamed trembling up the blackened heaven. Startling Oppression in its lair.

And Conscience 'neath its triple pall,

A voice upon the heavy air Pierced like a Prophet's warning call. Sustained by Freedom's little band,

Braving all obloquy and shame, From master mind and iron hand, The dauntless 'LIBERATOR' came Choosing the Christian's better part.

Turning away from Life's bright dreams The pure of soul and true of heart Looked in upon ethereal scenes. And when God's hand drew back the veil Where the eternal cycles roil.

That lonely band, awe-struck and pale, Scanned the vast circuit of the soul! Then, weary, cursed, and forlorn, They toiled along their upward path,

And 'mid the driving storm of sco They bridged with Paith the Sea of Wrath. On darkened eyes they sent the ray Of truths the lowly Jesus taught; And, clothed with light, they stand to-day, The centre of a sea of thought.

Paul stood upon the hill of Mare -Before him Error's muntle fell ; Bursting the Spirit's prison bars, Came Luther from the convent cell

Not less your work, O, faithful band !

Who, while Sin kept her bloody throne, Proclaimed throughout a darkened land, A God of merey all unknown ! God! keep these fearless pioneers! World! cherish thou their honored name, Who, walking 'mid a night of tears, Behind them leave a path of flame !

And Thou! O leader of the brave! Behold! with Freedom's seal and sign Stretches the army of the slave From moraing to the sunset line! Still go where leadeth Truth's bright form, Oppression long shall fear thy face; And thunder still, above the storm,

Scion of Boancrges' race !

THE CHAIRMAN then said-

I hardly know, my friends, how to introduce the next topic to your consideration, for I know that the greatest part of you are citizens of this mighty and nificent re ublic; and I am well aware with what a just jealousy we all regard the interference of foreigners in our affairs. [Laughter.] The old Greeks, you remember, called every body barbarians who did not live within their narrow Commonwealths. And the highly respectable Chinese, to whom we are indebted for our tes to-night, call every body outside of their central flowery empire barbarians. And are we not wiser than the Greeks, and more knowing than

I hardly know how I dare to introduce to you after the scenes enacted within so short a time in Faneuil Hall-to introduce to you a foreigner, and, above all, an Englishman; knowing how just is the prejudice against the race to which he belongs, | much mirth,] against the country which entailed slavery rought slaves to our market, and compelled us to buy them whether we would or no. [Increased merriment.] It is a just feeling, no doubt, which prevents us from having any contact with that unhallowed generation [Applause.] Still, as this is not Faneuil Hall, and as we are unencumbered with the help of Mayor Bige-low or Marshal Tukey, [laughter,] perhaps it may be safe if I venture to introduce an Englishman to you. There have been times, indeed, when foreigners

were welcomed to this country. There was a time when General Lafavette was permitted to fight for our liberty with a sword which I am happy to say that good and great man said should never have been drawn in our behalf, if he had thought that he was fighting the battles of slavery. [Cheers.] These were the dying words of the old friend of America-the foreigner—the French friend. When he came back in his old age to a grateful country, you rememberthose of you who are old enough, and all of you have of him, I felt at the moment- I would much rathe heard the story-how he went in triumph from one end of the country to the other; and you remember the subline epithet applied to him by John Quiney apparent reason for this feeling; but I could no Adams, of 'the Nation's Guest?' Now, this nation Adams, of 'the Nation's Guest.' Now, this nation dispossess my mind of the ides, that the young man is not yet worthy that the man whom I propose to in Boston was the real friend of the slave, rather than introduce to you should be its guest. Yet the revolution in which he has volunteered his assistance is but the complement of that which Lafayette espoused, from Captain Charles Stuart, a friend who had rewhich it were better that it had never been fought at all. I will give you-

GEORGE TROMPSON, (long continued cheering.) GEORGE THOMPSON, (renewed cheering.) Chairman -Wait till I have finished my toast, and then begin again, [Laughter.] GEORGE THOMPSON-The Guest of the American

Slave and of the American Abolitionist.' [Three times three.]

SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P.

MR. PRESIDENT :- I can fully sympathise with the reep and trying embarrassment felt by our honored guest, when he rose to address us. I can understand. oo, the difficulty he experienced in giving expression to his feelings. I believe we have both of us too much of the stormy petrel in our composition, to be able to find much enjoyment in meetings called to pay compliments to ourselves. (Laughter.) Whatever my friend's shrinkings to-night have been, this, however, all here well know, that he never faltered in those dark days, when the clouds of which he spoke were darkest and thickest. Amidst the dreariest aspects of this sacred cause, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON was ever hopeful, courageous, and believing. (Cheers.) For myself, I may say, that the inability he manifested to stand unmoved amidst the affectionate greetings of this great assembly, did but raise my admiration of him, and prove to me that he was the very ma I had always taken him to be. (Applause.)

the oldest friends of our guest now present. It will soon be eighteen years since our friendship commenced. To me, that friendship has been one of the most valuable and profitable I ever formed : and if I had no other motive to bring me from a sick bed to this assembly, that of gratitude would have impelled me ; for, to the Editor of the LIBERATOR, I owe far more than I am able to pay, and more than I am able to express. Perhaps I may be permitted to add to the reminiscences to which we have listened, by telling how I first became acquainted with the name of our

Nineteen years ago, I was utterly ignorant of the what data it had been exlculated, that the operation

man I am talking to.' (Applause.)

Liberator, and a copy of Mr. Garrison's book, entitled, Thoughts on African Colonization.' (Hear, hear.) Having named this latter work, I cannot be express my earnest wish that it might be found convenient to publish a new edition of this masterly exposure of the corrupt principles and inhuman features of the American Colonization Society. Garrison's 'Thoughts' are as much needed now, as some time been making in England, to enlist person there, by presenting the scheme under the most false

I think I may claim the honor of being an

existence of such a body as the American Colonization Society. About that period, I accidentally read, in the columns of a Lincolnshire (English) paper, an account of some provincial meeting which had been addressed by an American gentleman of the name of ELLIOT CRESSON. This gentleman spoke of a colony of free colored persons that had been established by the efforts of American philanthropists on the coast of Africa, and exhibited a newspaper called the Liberia Herald, published in the colony. He also described the colony as not only likely to prove a scene of prosperity to the emigrants, but an incalculable blessing to Africa, by its influence in suppressing the slave-trade, and by its diffusion of the blessings of civilization and Christianity along the shores of that benighted continent. The same paper also informed me, that any additional facts required might be obtained on application to Mr. Cresson, at No. 19 Adam Street, Adelphi, London. I was at the time engaged in the advocacy of the abolition of British Co. lonial Slavery, and was also most deeply interested in whatever related to the colored races. I was, therefore, at once concerned to know as much as possible about the new colony of Liberia, and wrote Mr. Cresson for any printed documents he might have it in his power to end me; promising to use them in the rse of my lectures, if they would aid me in showing the capacity of the emancipated blacks, and in promoting any sound plan for their benefit, I received a polite answer, and also some pamphlets con taining copies of letters from distinguished persons and some extracts from the proceedings of the American Colonization Society. I was, moreover, earnes ly invited to see Mr. Cresson on my arrival in London I soon afterwards went to breakiast with Mr. Cresson and had a long interview with him. I know not why, but the conversation I then held made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, and is as distinct as ever at this moment. I was told by Mr. Cresson, who was then a member of the Society of Friends, and the agent of the American Colonization Society, that the body he represented was composed of the mosrespectable and philanthropic individuals in this coun try-that among its chief patrons were the Hon. Henry Clay, the Hon. Bushrod Washington, the Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, and other most eminent and influential per- beaught by a man, who complained that he had been sons—that the movement had originated in the prayers grievously outraged and insulted, to take up his cause and pious labors of Ashmun and Mills-that it was and obtain justice for him. The manner in which largely supported by slaveholders, who were willing the man told his story led the advocate to say, 'I canto furnish as many persons (by emancipation) as the not vindicate your cause, for I do not believe you funds of the Society would enable it to remove; and have suffered as you have stated. 'Not believe it, that, in fact, the scheme would prave of the greatest said the man, his whole manner changing in a mo benefit, not only to the cause of African evangelization, but also to the cause of abolition in America. I was insulted in the presence of my fellow-citizens was also informed that many of our own best men I was spat upon-I was struck a foul blow! No had enrolled themselves umongst the promoters of the believe it !'- Hold!' said the orator; 'now I bescheme, including William Wilberforce, Thomas lieve all that you have said. Now, you speuk like an Fowell Buxton, William Allen, and Thomas Clark- injured man. I read the truth of your story in the son. This statement did not prevent me from asking fire of your eye, in the quivering of your lips, in the some questions on matters which to me appeared of tremor of your muscles. Now, you shall have jussome importance. I wished to know if the colored tice. (Cheers.) Sir, the man who takes just view o people themselves approved the scheme, and were the institution of slavery, and all its guilt, and suffer

were colored persons in America capable of beto Africa, they should not remai to be a blessing to their brethren at home, and show the slaves the way from bondage to liberty. Mr. Cres on's answers to these questions were lame and ur ance and impatience for which I could not account At length, I requested to be informed whether, span from the scheme of Colonization, there was any movement in the United States, based upon the principles of our anti-slavery movement in England, and eminded him that we were seeking the overthrow o our system by boldly proclaiming everywhere, the doc · Slavery is a crime in the sight of God, and ought THEREFORE to be immediately, unconditionally and forever abolished.' (Cheers.) He said there was no such movement-the nation was not prepared for my such doctrine-and that the principles and plan of the Colonization Society were the only ones the people, and especially the slaveholders, would entertain or tolerate. Then, as if recollecting himself, he said, 'There is an incendiary paper, published in Boston by a madman, who is in league with a man by the name of Walker, who has recommended the slaves to cut their masters' throats. 'The paper I refer to has dvocated the doctrine of Immediate Emancipation but the Southern States have denounced it as a firebrand, and the Legislature of Georgia has offered five housand dollars for its Editor.' I asked the name of the paper and of its Editor, and was informed that that its Editor was WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. (Repeated cheers.) I enquired somewhat particularly who and what the Editor of the Liberator was, and was told that he was a young man; that he was convicted libeller, and had been the tenant of a du geon and the companion of felons. (Hear, hear,)-Sir, I well recollect the deep interest I felt in the person who had been thus represented to me, and that, notwithstanding the character which had been given honor this advocate of immediate emancipation, than the the man who had pronounced him an incendiary and a madman. (Applause.) I soon afterwards learned cently returned from the United States, the truth in regard to Mr. Garrison and his imprisenment in Baltimore. I also borrowed from him a few copies of the

when they were first given to the world. There is an evident intention to revive the operations of the Colonization Society upon a much grander scale than ever before. (Hear, hear.) Insidious efforts have for and delusive aspects. A report, too, has been recently made to the United States Government upon the condition of the new African Republic, by Mr. Gurley. A large sum of money has been left to the Society by the late Mr. McDonough, of New O leans. Mr. Clay seems to have set his mind upon effecting something great in the direction of Colonization. A line of packets between this country and Monrovia is spoken of, and I find that a great meeting has just been held at Washington, at which the speakers have indulged in bright prospects and confident expectations. Every true friend of the just rights of the olored people, and every consistent abolitionist, mus hold the American Colonization Society in utter abomination, and should do everything in his power to lay bare its nefarious designs, and to cripple its nfluence. Its professions for the good of Africa and the overthrow of slavery are base hypocrisy; while its intention and effect in this country are to maintain and strengthen the wicked prejudices against the colored population, and to rivet more firmly the chains of slavery upon millions of the human race. (Cheers.) My eyes once opened to perceive the rottenness of the Colonization crusade, I abandoned it, and helped to denounce it. Our guest, who knows my subse-

quent history, knows that I had not been long of with the old love before I was on with the new (Cheers.) When, in 1833, Mr. Garrison was deputed to visit Great Britain, I was more than prepared to extend a brother's welcome to the founder and representative of the New England Anti-Slavery Society. From that time to this, we have been fellow-laborers. friends and brothers; and I thank God it was my privilege to become acquainted with him, and to gain and retain his friendship. I cannot say, with many here, that I have learned anti-slavery principles from Mr. Garrison, for those I knew before I knew him ; but I can cay, that I have been taught by him in what spirit they should be advocated, and how the opposiion they call forth should be borne. From distant parts of the great field of human labor, I have looked to New England and her glorious champion of the slave for lessons of steadfastness and constancy in the work of emancipation, and I have never been disappointed. However the battle has raged, there ha tood my friend-calm, courageous-his armor on his weapon undimmed, and in his hand. No dangers have dismayed him; no desertions or defections have liscouraged him; no seductive voices have allured him. As the perplexed fugitive in his wanderings has ever found one star in the heavens to guide and cheer him, and show him the path to freedom, so have I ever found Mr. Garrison in the same place in the nti-slavery firmament—the lone particular star. (En thusiasm.) Let us hear in what spirit he began his great work. I read from the first page of the first number of the Liberator. Here is my friend's vindiation of plainness, and what men call severity of lan-

'I am aware that many object to the severity of my language. But is there not cause for severity?
will be as harsh as Truth, as uncompronising as Ju
tice. On this subject, I do not wish to think or spea
or write with moderation. No! No! Tell a ma whose house is on fire to give a moderate alarm. him to moderately rescue his wife from the hands of the ravisher. Tell a mother gradually to rescue her babe from the fire. But urge ine not to use modera-tion in a cause like the present.' (Choers.)

There spoke the man who, from the beginning, re membered them that were in bonds as bound with them, and felt as he would have done if the fetter had been upon his own limbs. This language be speaks the man in earnest. It reminds me of a story told of an ancient orator. It is said that he was one anxious to leave the country of their birth for a dis- ings, and horrors, will not speak of it in measured tant and a strange land. I wanted to know upon language, and with less concern than of a prick with a needle upon his own little finger. The man to of the Seriety could, in any reasonable time, produce whom God has given the capacity to perceive the esany perceptible difference in the number of slaves in the United States. I wanted to know why, if there the deep damnation of the deed, will, like Mr. Gar-

rison, fling 'moderation' to the winds. The man v lives in the daily contemplation of the all but infor criminality of the act of making one immortal bin slave, and then multiplies the crime three me times, will find that human language suppl times, will made underly to describe and des terms in which said gainst the majesty of Henand the rights of the human race. (Applane.)

I am in earnest. I will not equipocate. I will be heard?' (Sensation.) will not retreat a single inch, -and

These words should give us pause, for they a These words should gare as paner, as they are amongst the most remarkable, as they are amongst the most emphatic and prophetic ever wind. Through coming years an i ages, they will be home Through coming just a second of the picture of the man before you. The met with nothing in the language of met with housing and the so clear an insight and the former that ever gave me so clear an insight and the soul of the man, as these words into that of Mr. Gr rison. Illuminated by his subsequent life, I am sale fied that I know the man. Sir, I am content to lan to minute philosophers all investigations into the phi nomena of external nature, if I may be permitted a attain to some acquaintance with what passes is the minds of those who compass some grat man achievement. I love to study the character of great reformer. I would give much to be penal to read his soul, at the moment he conceives his gain iden. I would fain trace the exercise of the amidst the early days of gloom, and disappoint and peril. And I should like to read it when hi prayers and prophecy are in part fulfilled, and be be holds, as our guest does now, the indubitable signs of holds, as our gas, and stands surrounded, as he is too. by a multirude who honor him, love him, believe in him, and are determined to stand by him, applause.)

William Lloyd Garrison is our cherished guest to night; but he is also on his trial. He shall be trial by his own words, and you shall deliver the verdict. On the first day of January, one thousand eight has dred and thirty-one, this same William Lloyd Garison did fling upon the breeze—ay, it was indeed to flung, for Heaven was its only guide to the place where it should fall -this first number of the Librator newspaper, whereon he did inscribe these work, amongst others-'I AM IN KARNEST.' I call upon you who are here assembled, who have been witneses of his life and conversation from that day forth until now, to say whether, by his deeds, he has demonstrated the truth of that declaration? [Yes, yes.'] He did further say-' I will NOT EQUITURATE. Your verdict! Have you, during the long course of twenty years, ever known the man to forsake the straight line of plain and manly teaching, for one that was indirect, and tortuous, and unworthy? ['No: Never!'] Have you ever known him to mix, a modify, to adulterate, or to accom-Never !] He did further say, I will NOT EXCUEL Have you ever known him, in any instance, under any circumstances, to excuse an act wilfully committed against the rights of his fellow-men? ['Never!'] WILL NOT RETREAT A SINGLE INCH. Has he acted up to his pledge in fidelity? ['He has.'] 'I wat BE HEARD.' These words were doubtless consider bold and presumptuous at the time they were uttered But the result has proved the truth of the prediction. Mr. Garrison has been heard. At this moment, he is heard and felt from Maine to the moun tains of California. Amidst the din created by the strife of contending parties-amidst all the clashing interests of this wide realm-one solitary roice in heard above the whole, demanding, in thunder tones, the freedom of the slave. (Loud applause.) He has been heard on both sides of the Atlantic. The isles of Great Britain know his voice and love it, despite the machinations of his mean and pertidious enemia England regards him as the Clarkson of America,-11 the friend of universal humanity, and the ordained deliverer of the children of America now in bond age. His three visits to England have been of great value to the cause of the slave, and I trust we shall yet again be favored with his presence and labors, that we may be quickened in our exertions, and taught, to some extent, the lessons of world-wide philanthr py which he has so long practised.

I am not ignorant of the prejudices that have been raised against my friend on the score of religion. These have grown out of his faithful rebuke of those who are mere talking, professing, church-going machines, or hypocritical and time-serving ministers of religion. Mr. Garrison has attacked the religion of no man who is the friend of justice to the slave. For his own views on religious questions, he is alone responsible, and he has as much right to his opinion as any man living. The views he holds, whatever they may be, he holds, I am sure, con on conviction; but he quarrels with no other man on account of his opinions, and is the opponent only of those who make religion a cloak for their hostility to the cause of emancipation. Never, during my acquaintance with Mr. Garrison, have I ever known him to have a quarrel with an abolitionist on any rel gious question; but I have witnessed, all through this controversy, a studious effort to get rid of Mr. Garrison's anti-slavery sentiments by a reference to his peculiar theological opinions. Sir, I can, I dare claim no more for myself than I am willing to grant to others; but, claiming the right to decide for myself what my religion shall be, I grant that right to my fellowman, and on this platform ask only, ' Are you willing

to labor with me for the redemption of the slave? Sir, I would fain take this opportunity of relieving my mind of other matters connected with the history and position of our friend and guest, but the state of my health forbids. No other occasion than the pres ent would have brought me from a sick bed into a public assembly. Before I sit down, however, I have a duty to discharge for others as well as for myself. It is to place in the hands of Mr. Garrison, a memo rial of the great event which we are here to celebrate. It is a gift, in the form of a Gold Watch, and is presented by those who are the personal friends of the long-tried editor of the Liberator. They wish it to be accepted as a token of their esteem, their admiration, and their love. The inscription is as follows:-

PRESENTED BY GEORGE THOMPSON, M. P. (On behalf of himself and others,)

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, THE INTREPID AND UNCOMPROMISING PRIEND OF THE SLAVE, In commemoration of the Twentieth Anniversary of the

Liberator. BOSTON, JANUARY 1st, 1851. Mr. Thompson having placed the gift in Mr. Garrison's hand, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of

assembly, said : Beloved Friend-In asking that you will accept this watch, and wear it as our gift, I must assure you that its intrinsic value is no index to the affectionate regard in which we hold you-for that is without acasure or bound. Accept it as the pledge and prothat we have espoused with all our hearts the principles on which you have conducted the Liberston newspaper, and that we this night renew our vows before God to stand by those principles through end and through good report, for better and for worse, to the end of our lives. (Loud cheers.) Accept it as our testimony to the exalted moral heroism, the unswerving fidelity and self-sacrificing constancy which through twenty years you have exhibited in the advocacy of the claims of bleeding and outraged humanity in this country. (Applause.) Accept it as a small token of our gratitude. I know you have, to-night, disclaimed all personal merit, and have confessed to the doing of no more than your duty. But, in the doing of your duty, you have taught us ours.

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You have been the instrument of incalculable good ; Too have very to the by your more hope to liquidate the debt we things we can never you that acknowledgment of our oet job, we transcribe which we wish also should speak some of company of the duty of every man to labor benefit of the world in which he lives, and it is for the beneas on the world which his labors have the date also of the benefactor. (Cheers.) housed to be minuted by the work of girls a pledge that we will not only stand he principles you advocate, but that we will by the principles of the princ and by you, the con ourselves unworthy to profess that we will that we become ashamed of you. We wish, besides, that you should Loud energy our affering as something more than an indicaarey, our appreciation of you in your public, exaltand four appropriate position, as the leader of the antien and responsive posterior. We wish our gift to ex-lever hour of America. We wish our gift to ex-press our unqualified and profound admiration of character in all the private relations of life. There who, like myself, have been privileged to enter the suctuary of your home, and have had the opporthe section your character there, have often tanily or manying , the editor of the Liberator, while for annua nongressiand, the father, and the friend. Rathusiasm.] And now, may the God who first hamman your heart to consecrate your life to this ally cause—who has so often covered your head in hely cause—who has so greatly prospered you the day of battle—who has so greatly prospered you this you have been plending for his oppressed chilrn-continue to guard, guide and bless you! May He be your strength in the work that lies before you! beleader and keeper of those who are dear to you! the deceaser and seep of the desired your prayers, by graning you the desire of your heart in the consummation of the great cause of Universal Emancipanation of the great and orator sat down amid the nititated plaudits of the assembly.]

dauntless courage that guided both pens.

cannot find him. (Applause.)

and long shouts of applause.]

ter]-whether Stuarts or Grants.

pioneer their kind-

me that Moses Grant would not trust him for that pa-

per which James Forten's money enabled him to buy.

'And when the leaden world

Thou sun, shine on her gloriously, Ye breezes, wast her wide,

Our glorious semper eadem,
The banner of our pride!

Certain doctors of divinity say that slowness is an es-

age was this. When they got aground, six miles be-

many screams in the nation. In truth, he has been

vote itself to put down the Liberator. (Cheers.)-

clared it treasonable to discuss ! which Benton and

shown more his power, or rather, he will let me say,

Mr. GARRISON,-taken wholly by surprise at the offered gift,-rose with much embarrassment, and Mr. PRESIDENT-If this were a rotten egg. [hold-

ing up the watch, or a brickbat, I should know how to receive it. (Laughter and cheers.) If these cheers were the yells of a frantic mob, seeking my lie I should know precisely how to behave. But the presentation of this valuable gift is as unexpected by me as would be the falling of the stars from the bearens; and I feel indescribably small before you accepting it. A gold watch! Why, I have been compensated in this cause a million times over. In the darkest hour, in the greatest peril, I have felt just that moment that it was everything to be in such a use. I know that the praises which have fallen from the lips of my beloved brother and faithful condutor have been spoken in all sincerity; otherwise her would be intolerable. I know that I am among hose not accustomed to flatter, and who do not mean s fatter. I know how to appreciate such demonstrations as greet me here to-night. Had it not been for such as are here assembled, we should not have had an anti-slavery struggle. I am sorry, my friends, that I have not a gold watch to present to esch one of you. (Laughter.) You all deserve one ! One word on religious matters. I think you will bear me witness, that I have not sought to bring my religious views on to the anti-slavery platform. There breathes not the man who can say, that on account of religious difference of opinion, I have refused to unite with him for the abolition of slavery. I have never stopped to ask, whether he was an Ethiopian or a Caucassian, a Greek or a Roman, a Jew or a Gentile. If he were opposed to slavery, I have said, 'Give me your hand!' [Applause.] I have run away from no one—I have abandoned no platform. If others have run away from me, of course I could not help it; and it is not for me to run after them .-Certainly, I am a man, entertaining opinions and views on various subjects; but it is abourd, foolish, and wicked in the extreme, to pretend that individuals subscribing to my anti-slavery creed must be held responsible for what I believe on other questions. I have never asked nor desired any such en-

As to the Liberator, no one can say that it has not been conducted in an independent and fearless spirit. No man, who is opposed to its sentiments, can say that he has been denied a hearing in its columns. If I have taught the American press anything, it is this -the duty of allowing both sides of every question to mpartially canvassed.

To the unknown friends who have contributed to the presentation of this testimonial to me, I return my heartfelt thanks, and assure them that I intend to in an abolitionist till ' time shall be no longer.'

The period may have been when I was of some consequence to the anti-slavery movement; but it is not so now. The cause is safe in the hands of its friends. lowe so much to them all-so much to this dear friend, [Mr. Phillips,] and to you, [Mr. Quincy,] and to others whose names I need not call, that it is impossible for me fully to express it. (Cheers.)

As to what I have done abroad, in my three missions to England, let me make a clean bosom of the matter. Had it not been for GROBGE THOMPSON, [cheers,] those missions would have been measurably unproductive and unimportant. He has just spoken of what I did in England. But I declare that he was ything to me-right hand and left hand, soul and body. He made my pathway smooth and pleasant, and labored far more abundantly and efficiently than I did, and therefore deserves the credit. [Cheers.]

THE CHAIRMAN-My friends, you have given this oreign incendiary' so good a reception, I think I can fure to present to you some of our own country-Rea. I give you-The American Abolitionists who, by their representatives, show to-night towards ear honored guest, in the words of Mr. Thompson, at they believe in him, love him, and will stand by him, because they believe he will ever be true to he pledges of his youth and to the performance of is manhood. And I am sure I can call upon no one fire fully to answer for the American Abolitionists din WENDELL PHILLIPS. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thompson-If the audience will pardon me, insauch as I have a severe cold. I will take the liberof sitting with my hat on. A Vouce-Yes, this is a free country !

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Ou friend's putting on his hat reminds me of te lishman who said, on being called upon to speak, canot make a speech, but if any one will do it t ac, I will hold his hat.' [Laughter.] Now, if one will be so good as to take my place, I shall be very glad to hold his hat. [Applause.]

I m sorry, Mr. Chairman, that I should be called then to speak for the American abolitionists. The finds who have spoken before me say that on such to occasion as this they feel 'embarrassed.' If in tach a gathering, the experienced veterans feel emmased, we joungaters may be excused if, with a finted individual, we are 'nowhere.' [Merriment.] I wish I had reminiscences for you, as those who proceed me have had. But my little anti-slavery is a 'munded with so short a span,' that I have thing worth remembering. The truth is, we have een well brought up for such occasions as these. the friend at my side [Garrison] has taught us how behave in mobs-

once that his first cessays for a Newburyport paper were mistaken for Caleb Cushing's. [Laughter.] Great changes since then! No such risk now! Afterwards,

'This is my throne—let kings come bow to it.' 'This is my throne-let kings come bow to it.' for Tim Pickering's [renewed mirth]; and he was a

Been heard ! Yes, in the young republic which bapglorious old federalist, who knew where the nut of the matter was, and hated the three-fifths clause; and tises the strand of the Pacific with the waters of free dom. (Applause.) Heard yet more in the fact that one there might, perhaps, have been some resemblance slave, girt about with the sympathies which our friend has called forth, stood in the streets of Boston and there; at least, in the incorruptible integrity and successfully defied the whole Government of the Uni We have heard some facts about the Liberator from its founder; but this history has been painted by other ted States. (Loud cheers.) Heard, most gratefully in the trembling heart that is balancing its chances of pencils than his own. Scene first! Up three flights of escape in the hovels of the Carolinas, and which stairs in Water street, Mayor Otis heard of one man and hopes because you, sir, have placed men along the a little colored boy! How one envies that little col-Northern highway to help him flee beyond the talons ored boy! What would we give to have been that ored boy: what the first fierce peltings of from its rage. (Applause.) of our national vulture-or even to save him here that storm which growls yet in the distance ! If it has

abated, surely this is one of the first gleams of sun-And here just let me remember another man a m ment. I read to-day a speech for the first time of the great Daniel in New York, in which he congratshine that has gilded its clouds! When the Governor of Georgia wants this attic editor, the Mayor ulated his audience that we were carrying the Scene second! It is Fancuil Hall; thousands of trial into Utah; Anglo-Saxon prejudices and the jury eager faces about, and quite a number of little boys trial into Utah! It reminded me of the story of one under the chandelier. But the state of things is who asked why there was so much learning in Camchanged-Garrison cannot find the Mayor! [Loud bridge. Some body replied because no one carried any away. (Laughter.) Why, then, is there so little Mr. Garrison told me once, while walking home jury trial in Massachusetts ? Because Daniel has carried it all to Utah. (Prolonged applause.) Sure we from an abolition gathering-for the rarest hours we have now-a-days are these comings home from anti-slavery meetings, when the little incidents of his hisnever had much to spare.

But I am wandering from our subject. The Lib tory float to us from overflowing fountains-he told crater-it has had many fine issues-but I think, could these seats and this scene be daguerreotypedcould my friend set you all up as types, he would

The Moseses have never been friends of his-[laugh- print a fine copy for this week. (Laughter.) You will let me sit down with this, the hope tha The Liberator has always seemed to me a Declarathe hand which did, alone and amid so many perils, tion of Independence. We made one once, national- lay the foundation stone of this enterprise, may be ly. It was a declaration of civil independence. It spared to put on its topstone with shoutings. (Checrs. was made by a slaveholder, and there was something In the darkest hour of our future trials, may we alrotten at the bottom of it; as, indeed, one might have ways see that banner shead. May it always be the expected. But the first sheet of the Liberator, which custom as it is now, for every one who would conseour friend has read from, was a declaration of individ- crate himself to the cause of Freedom, like the Knigat ual independence-a pledge of absolute freedom of Errant of old, first to lay his sword on the altar of the thought. How to the uttermost farthing has that Liberator.

pledge been redeemed! Let us try to copy it, as far How many whom the world does not associate with as we may, in our lives. In our lives; not the comus, yet owe their reform alphabet to the Liberator !paratively easy virtue of an inspired moment, when We all know many such. The man whose name some great idea so takes possession of us that we are more a wonder to ourselves even, than to others; but ry whiggery and bastard democracy—always taunts the calm, settled purpose, that no toil wears out; me because he was the first of us two to take the Libthat 'patience, 'the passion of greet hearts;' that faith erator. And since our friend Garrison has told us he which outweighs all difficulties; that unflagging zeal printed his first number, paying for the use of types which long and barren years only make more intense. by his labor, a sort of ' truck and dicker' system, as There are secrets of power in those tough hearts that the phrase is, why may we not hope as that first trial of truck and dieker proved so successful, the present one may issue as well? (Applause.) John Foster used to say, that the best test of

'And when the leaden world
Sets its hard face against their fateful thought,
And brute strength, like a scornful conqueror,
Clangs his huge mace down in the other scale,
The inspired soul but flings his patience in,
And slowly that outweighs the ponderous globe;
One faith against a whole earth's unbelief—
One soul against the flesh of all mankind.' book's value was the mood of mind in which one rose from it. To this trial I am always willing the most eager foe should subject the Liberator. I appeal to each one here, whether he ever leaves its columns without feeling his coldness rebuked, his selfishness My friends-Our elder brother here (and I do not shamed, his hand strengthened for every good pur believe that, however old we grow, we shall ever pose; without feeling lifted, for awhile, from his orget up to his stature) has asked us if we would always dinary life, and made to hold communion with pure stand by that sheet, and by the man who edits it. It thoughts and loftier aims; and without being movis a great pledge to take. Within my short memory, ed, the coldest of us, for a moment, at least, with an I recal many a time when the Liberator has spoken ardent wish that we, too, may be privileged to be coout so far in advance of the most courageous of us, workers with God in the noble purposes for our brother's welfare which have been unfolded and in such tones of startling truth,-its plummet has sounded such deep waters, its flag has waved us forpressed on our attention? Let critics who have time ward to such rough and perilous heights of self-sacsettle, after leisurely analysis, the various faults, rifice, that 'the boldest held his breath for a time.' which, as they think, have marred our friend's course We had to inspire a full measure of breath, to school and denounce, as suits them, the other topics which ourselves afresh into the conviction that the whole of he has chosen to mingle with his main subject; truth can never be dangerous to the whole of virtue, enough for us, in the heat of our conflict, to feel that before we could struggle forward to our leader's it has always 'been good for us to have been' with him. How can we ever thank him for the clear at-The Roman legions, you know, worshipped their eagle, and each legion had its own. Once, in hot olitionist it may be said, with such exceeding measconflict, when the first Casar saw his legions faltering ure of truth, that he has broken the shackles of before overwhelming odds, with deep, instinctive sa- party, thrown down the walls of sect, trampled on the prejudices of his land and time, risen to something gacity, he suddenly ordered the eagles to be hurled ahead, into the very midst of the foe; certain that, like the freedom of a Christian man, something of against every odds, the Roman soldier would cut his that perfect coleration which is the fruit only of the way to their side. So, to my mind, on these critical highest intellectual and moral culture-how much is occasions, does Providence deal with us. When dif- all this owing to the influence of such a leader ! My ficulty hems us in on every side, when the arrows of friends, if we never free a slave, we have at least freed anxious doubts make our sunlight darkness, our lead- ourselves, in the effort to emancipate our brother man er's utter forgetfulness of self-that quality which is (Applause.) From the blindness of American prejuso often the parent of the truest wisdom-his instinc- dice, the most cruel the sun looks on; from the nar tive sagacity, clears for himself a path, and we see rowness of eect; from parties, quibbling over words; his pennon waving far beyond, bright and high above | we have been redeemed into a full manhood-taught the tumult. God grant us always the strength, laying aside the weight of every temptation, rising suLife! what a weariness is it, with its drudgery of eduperior to the weakness of every fear, to struggle to his cation; its little cares of to-day, all to be lived over side, and be found mustered about our standard! thank God that he has inspired any one to awaken us from being these dull and rotting weeds-revealed to us the joy of self-devotion-taught us how we I do not wonder at the disturbance the Liberator intensify this life by laying it a willing offering on makes. We have had a great muny illustrations the altar of some great cause !

drawn to-night from ships. Now, the Liberator is a I know I am speaking, friends, very seriously. But fire-ships, and that always makes great trouble in a fleet. No! it is not a fire-ship. Let me rather tell this, after all, is a serious occasion; the consummation the story that was choked off from me this afternoon. of how many hopes, of how many prayers, of how many sacrifices! Sacrifices compensated with a full measure of moral growth, and strength, and joy; but sential element of reform. Now, the time was when Dutch sloops took all the cheeses they could gath-Truly, most of us are hardly worthy to stand here er, went down from Albany to New York, and reached home again in six weeks. The method of the voy- Of those trial days, we have known nothing. Our are holiday battles and laughing skies. A little poplow Albany, the Mynheers lit their pipes and puffed ular tumult—the shrill discords of a few Doctors away, until the current, or the winds, or some rise Divinity - the paper bullets of the Press. The of the water, floated them off. No doubt they thought it gross impertinence in the steamer that first set up a puffing on its own account, and went statelily by, getting back to Albany at nightfall. Why, her very wake knocked the ashes, unceremoniously, out of monopolized all the blessings of this self-sacrifice their pipes, as they lay floating lazily, like wounded and left us nothing but the easy task of holding up hands that it has become an honor to touch. (Ap ducks in the sedges. (Laughter.) And so, no wonder that row all Dutch sloops of reform, in pulpits and Schate chairs, think our steamboat, the Liberator, a to the need of contemplating your example in those disturbance. (Applause.) Fulton's first boat was first days. Then be sure that neither the hostile only a wonder; now that thousands like it cover our waters, they are simply a necessity of life. Heaven bending down to put our feet in the very ' foot-prints grant such fate to ours; and may she soon be only you have left 'in the sands of time.' In such trials the flag-ship of a fleet modelled like herself. (Cheers.) I will not longer trespass on your time; those would not equivocate, or excuse, or retreat a single around are to be heard from. What we want is, the inch,' and who 'would BE HEARD;' and who, beyond voices of all the children; a little scream from every-all human example, has redeemed that sublime pledge body. (Laughter.) Our friend has raised a great (Reiterated cheers.)

heard. Heard! Yes! in the word which has THE CHAIRMAN-I suppose that nearly all whom turned the strong will of Calhoun aside from all its early statesmanship, and made that giant mind decrets are children of Massachusetts, the Mother of States. It is true that her sons have not all done states are children of Massachusetts, the Mother of States. her credit, and that she has not herself, at all times Heard ! yes ! In those piercing notes which have maintained the faith she once delivered to the worl called back from the petty game of American politics, But, 'with all her faults, I love her still.' Here was the winning eloquence of Clay, the massive intellect I born. Here is my home. Here are the graves of my of Webster, the dogsed purpose of Benton, the vaunted chivalry of the South, and the cold resolve of Northern thought, and leashed these hounds to do only his bidding. For what but the bidding of the Anti-Slavers enterprise did the last Congress obey

Constantly agitating that subject which Clay once dethe presence of the third officer in the State, at a fee Webster have both boasted they never had and never would touch ! from which the proud and sensitive ry assistants at this festivity, I see that we are hon South shrank in pain and terror, and the North hated ored with the presence of the President of the Sen as a 'disagreeable duty.' In nothing has our guest ate, (Cheers,) who sits in the seat once filled by the revered father of my friend on my right, [Mr. Philthe power of that mind which makes itself the ser-vant of a great truth, than that, in so little while,

he has merged into the maelstrom of his own purpose THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS-May sh the great interests, the mightiest parties, the proudest intellects and the weightiest reputations of the land, proclaimed as hers in 1642, and may her soil soon sweeping them all together before the enthusiasm of again be made 'a refuge for all such as shall fly from his own indomitable will. The event has shown that the oppression of their own country, and that they it would have been no unfitting boast if, when a printer boy, he flung to the breeze his motto of 'Immediate' [Cheers.] SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose the reason why you, Mr. Chairman, who have the good fortune to preside over this joyous festival of the friends of liberty, assembled here to-night have called upon me, is because I have the good fortune, or perhaps the misfortune, to preside over one branch of the 'assembled wisdom' of the 'great and General Court.' On taking the chair, sir, you quoted the words of the great dramatist, that 'some men were born great, some achieved greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them.' Now, sir, surrounded as you are, on either hand, by men who 'were born great,' and by men who have 'achieved greatness, I am surprised, and this audience will be more surprised, that you should call upon one who has simply had 'greatness thrust upon' him, to mar the festivi ties of this occasion, by inflicting a speech upor those, who have been charmed by the glowing eloquence of the gifted and brilliant orators [Mr. Thompson and Mr. Phillips] who have addressed us. Our friend Phillips said, that he wished to have a little scream from every one.' You must, sir, have acted upon that hint in calling upon me. [Laughter.]

At a late hour this afternoon, I learned that the

friends of freedom were to have a meeting here tonight, in honor of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. I am here to-night, sir, to express my love for the great cause your guest has advocated for twenty years through the columns of the Liberator, [hear! hear!] and my profound admiration and respect for his selfsacrificing and unfaltering devotion to it, amid oblo-quy and reproach. It is my misfortune, perhaps, to differ from him on many important questions. Dif-fering, however, from him as I do, I have ever honored him for his unshrinking zeal and unwavering fidelity in the cause of liberty and progress. (Applause.) For twelve years I have read the Liberator and, sir, if I love liberty, and loathe slavery and oppression, if I entertain a profound regard for the rights of man all over the globe, I owe it, in a great degree, to the labors of William Lloyd Garrison. (Prolonged applause.) I am not ashamed to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe him for his labors in behalf of three millions of men, and no fear of censure, ridicule or reproach shall deter me from expressing, on all fit and proper occasions, my respect and admiration for the man. (Applause.) Sir, the unceasing labor he has given to the cause of liberty and humanity for these twenty past years will cause his name and his memory to be cherished and revered ages after the stone, which shall lie upon his grave, shall crumble and mingle with the dust. (Hear! hear!) And when that great day comes, as surely it will come,-for God reigns,-when three millions of men, held in slavery in this republic, shall be free, the friends of liberty will acknowledge, what many now deny, the patriotism of William Lloyd Garrison. (Cheers,)

I came here, also, to-night, sir, to listen to the voice of one of the most gifted orators of the old world, whose eloquent tones are still ringing in our ears. You have alluded, Mr. Chairman, to the jealous feelings of our countrymen to foreign interference. Sir, I am an American-with American sympathies, feelings, and prejudices. I love my country, with all her faults, with a supreme devotion. I go for my country now, at all times, and on all occasions, and in every contest. Sir, I love not England. (Sensation.) I am not dazzled by her splendor or awed by her power, although the sun never goes down on her posses sions, and her flag floats over her citadels of power in the four quarters of the globe, and upon every sea But, Sir, I honor the friends of liberty and progress in England, whose efforts for the last thirty years, in the cause of human progress, have never been surpassed by the efforts of any class of men in any portion of the civilized world. (Hear! hear!) Yes, sir, I undertake to say here, to-night, that in no part of the world, and in no age of the world, and by no race in the world, have greater efforts been made for human progress and human liberty, than have been made during the last thirty years in Old England. (Applause.) Her reformers have achieved the most brilliant victories. Among all her brilliant intellects, who have linked their names with the great ideas of Progress, no name shines more brightly than the name of George Thompson. (Applause.) As an American, loving the good name of my native land, jealous of its honor and its fame, I have felt the deepest mortification, that in the city of Boston, in old Faneuil Hall, the man, who has stood up fearlessly in England, and supported American principles, and defended the American name, should be received by men, calling themselves American democrats, with how much. ridicule and denunciations. (Applause) His name is indissolubly linked with those great measures of only to continue the monotonous routine! Let us reform which have for their object the elevation and a leader in the Congress of the United States, slavery improvement of the people of England. His voice has been raised in behalf of the millions of British India: and for West India emancipation,-the noblest act in the annals of British history, -his labors were freely given. His labors have been such, since he left our shores fifteen years ago, as should have given him, in Fancuil Hall and every where, a warm and hearty welcome. (Applause.) And, sir, as an every as well. It was not meant only to count time American, loving my country, cherishing the great fundamental principles on which its institutions are founded, I come here to night, and give him the same gentlemen, that this watch is for the past. And so let me remind you, cordial valence to American that the watch is for the future as well as for the past. And so let me remind you, the men who have nobly struggled on the lost fields says to him, Watch! watch! and be sober, be earwhere Liberty has been cloven down. (Sensation.) And as he may be called upon in a few months to will be a time when they will be great. The name at least in Massachusetts, who will censure him for of slavery. (Much enthusiasm.)

beginnings of the great anti-slavery movement, twenty years ago, when the Liberator was launched upon of phraseology; that they enacted their statutes thus: the tide. These years have been years of devotion . Be it enacted by the great and general Court of Masland, and that the day is not far distant when brilthe immense interests combined in the cause of oppression, we shall give liberty to the millions in bon-dage. (Hear! hear!) I trust that many of us will body knew. John was the son of a shoemaker. Both last bondman in the republic! But, sir, whenever that day shall come, living or dead, no name connected with the anti-slavery movement will be dearer to the enfranchised millions than the name of your guest-WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. (Prolonged applause.)

times to bring them in conjunction. We have just had the State. It may be well now to call upon the Church. [Applause.] It was my intention to call will be set free. Then let me tell you that the name [sensation.] He has departed this life. There can be no mistake about it, for I have it under his own sign manual. [Merriment.] I sent him a message a short time since, intimating that I should soon call upon him for a speech. To which he replied, that he had departed this life, and that only a ghost re
[Phonographically reported by Dr. J. W. Stone.]

mained. Now, I apprehend that it is the duty of that gentleman, 'in the body or out of the body,' to give ghostly consolution. [Laughter and applause.] I trust, too, that he will give us something more emphatic and more distinct than those mysterious knocking by which the spirit world is now so misrepresented [Laughter.] I will therefore give you—

THE MEMORY OF THE LATE THEODORE PARKET merriment |-- and I trust that we shall have the leasure of hearing a few words of spiritual counse

from his ghost. [Cheers.] SPEECH OF THE REV. THEODORE PARKER

There are some so fortunate as 'to be born great,' 'hear, hear,') others to 'achieve greatness,' and me, like yourself and my worthy neighbor, 'to have greatness thrust upon them.' But I, unfortunately, have never had or done either. I confess, however that at this moment, I am the first man that has appeared, apparently in the body, but really in the spir it, (laughter); and also, it is the first time that I have been called upon to represent the prophet Elias.

I am sorry to say, that I resemble that illustrio son of Israel and man of God in only a single partic ular-the one that has been referred to by my wor thy friend who sits in the midst of us, and that is, the bald head. But allow me to say, that if there ere any naughty boys, who are disposed to rebuke me and laugh me to scorn, I wish to assure them that I shall nor imitate the prophet of old, when put to it, and 'bring on his bears.'

The greatness that has been thrust upon m something more. It is strange to me to be called upon to represent the Church. (Laughter.) I beg you, therefore, to listen with all due deference to me, as one speaking with the authority of the Church, (renewed merriment,) and the 'divinity that doth hedge the Church. And especially I shall impress that upon you when I call to your mind that I am, as I think, the only representative of the clergy of Boston here to-night. Mr. Garrison-No! John T. Sargeant is here.

Mr. Parker-He is alway in the right place. Mr. Garrison-To Mr. Parker, I Our friend

therefore as deep in the mud as you are in the mire. Mr. Parker-I hope he may have the chariot of Elias to help him out. Our friend (Mr. Phillips) just now said, that the Moseses,-I will pay him back for what he said this afternoon,-that the Moseses were not the friends of Mr. Garrison. I think he must have forgotten our Moses, who wrote many thousand years ago, 'Thou shalt not steal.' (Applause.) I think he is one of the best friends and coadjutors Mr. Garrison has ever had, and not a whit behind any later

Our friend stated, that when the Roman army was about to be defeated, Cæsar ordered the eagle to be thrown into the midst of the enemy, knowing that where the eagle went, there the soldier would follow. Now, in every great work, when the nations are to be shaken, the Lord raises up some man, and anoints him as the standard-bearer. He is furnished with an Idea; that is the standard he is to bear. He hurls his new and hostile Idea into the ranks of his enemies and armed men rush in and follow where the Idea has gone before. Our signifer, our standard-bearer, has hurled the Idea of Freedom into the hostile ranks Behold the results, both there and here!

Of old time, it was said that God put his spirit or some great and noble man, and called him up to a great work. He was to take the Idea, and east it into the ranks of the foes; and where he went, armed men were to spring up. He had no easy lot. Toil and danger dogged his steps. The rose faded out of his cheek. He left his country-the old prophet of the Idea. His brothers and sisters left him hind. The wife of his bosom was a stranger to him. He forgot his own mother, and went out to die. But he was not without consolation. It did not come as a symbol of comfort came to our friend Garrison to night. Comfort did not come in gold watches. But the spirit that took the prophet from his sheepfold and pruning o mulberry trees, was with the apostle in his perils in the wilderness, in his perils among robbers; and when he was alone, he was left not all alone, for his Father was with him. This was the comfort which the apos tle of old had. This is the comfort-and much more than the sympathy of friends-which (my friends will pardon me for saying it) Mr. Garrison has always had! It is not his only comfort to see his word spread castward and northward and westward, but he has it also in the consciousness of his own heart that he was true to his mission-true to his God.

Much depends on a single man; we seldom know

Mr. Webster, a few years ago, was in the habit of aving, that if the friends of freedom in 1820 had had never would have crossed the Missouri. Thank God to-night, that, years ago, the cause of freedom had here its man-and a man, too, who was faithful !-(Cheers.)

Just now there was presented to Mr. Garrison nest, and a reward will surely come.

We forget that in the things that were little, there leave us, I trust that when he goes, there will be none, we now honor so much—the names of the two Adamses, Samuel and John-what were they eighty or laboring to blot from our country the sin and shame ninety years ago? They were names of hissing and Sir, allusion has been made to-night to the small that in the Legislature they had adopted a new form and of struggles unsurpassed in any age or in any cause. But, notwithstanding the treachery of public men-notwithstanding the apostacy for which the down in my day? 'It was the Boston sent who did year 1850 was distinguished, I venture to say, that the cause of liberty is spreading throughout the whole now. Our city then led in reformatory movements. land, and that the day is not far distant when the liant victories for freedom will be won. We shall arrest the extension of slavery, and rescue the Government from the grasp of the Slave Power. We shall blot out slavery in the National Capital. We Boston seat? exclaimed the Governor. 'Mr. Cush-shall blot out slavery in the National Capital. We shall surround the slave States with a cordon of free States. We shall then appeal to the hearts and consciences of men, and in a few years, notwithstanding and Cushing I know; but where the devil did this

live to see the chain stricken from the limbs of the humble men. 'The brace of Adamses!' And they were called in derision, par nobile fratrum. It hu the feelings of John Adams. A thin-skinned man he was. But now, who are the Adamses? You cannot celebrate your independence without them. So will it be with the men who are true in this great enter-THE CHAIRMAN-We have, in this country, no union prise. Though we could not tell 'where in the devil of Church and State. It is well, however, some they came from, we know very well where in heaven

upon a worthy clergyman, [Mr. T. Parker,] whom I might, perhaps, have addressed in the words of the irreverent boys to the prophet of old, 'Go up, thou bald head!' [laughter,] were I not afraid of the bears. [Renewed mirth.] But it is my melancholy duty to communicate the painful intelligence to this sudience, that that gentleman has departed this life. There can they will search all the world over, and they will search all the world over, sensation.] He has departed this life. There can they will not find marble white enough to build

THE ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Tremont Temple on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week .-We have no room for the proceedings this week. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the course of the Mayor an Aldermen of this city, in avowing that, at the late meeting for the reception of George Thompson in Fancuil Hall, Marshal Tukey acted by their orders, and with their approbation, exhibits such an ignorance of law and of their duties, such crouching to public opinion, such entire want both of physical and moral courage, as to be alike proof and confession of their disqualification for the offices they hold; and their recent refusal of Fancuil Hall to this Society, on the ground that George Thompson was to appear on its platform, is a gross injustice to us as tax-paying inhabitants, and a shameful confession that they rule this city as the servants of the mob.

Resolved, That we will labor to effect such a change of public sentiment here, that Boston may have city officers enlightened and independent enough to have opinions of their own, not the mere tools of contractors, or bobs to the kites of any party or any press-men educated sufficiently to understand, and onest enough to attempt at least, impartially, to protect every citizen in his legal rights.

Resolved, That in the visit of our long-tried and untiring co-adjutor, George Thompson, to this country, for the second time, we see cause for emo-tions of the deepest shame and feelings of the liveliest gratitude-shame, that in this vaunted land of freedom, there are millions of our countrymen still wearing the galling chains of a slavery which England has long since abolished throughout all her dominions-and gratitude that, notwithstanding all the scorn, insult and outrage heaped upon him when among us fifteen years ago, as the advocate of universal emancipation, he generously throws the past into oblivion, and is once more with us, the same magnanimous and world-embracing spirit, the same dauntless and invincible champion of freedom, the same unwavering friend to the liberty and prosperity of our country, the same fearless and eloquent advocate of the rights of the enslaved, -as ready to incur opprobrium and persecution now, in the same glorious cause, as he was in the perilous times of 1834-5.

Resolved, That with three millions of our countrymen in the galling chains of slavery, we have a fitting commentary on the empty declaration, that this is 'the land of the FREE';—and in the consternation which is every where visible in this country at the presence of George Thompson, we are presented with an equally striking commentary on the general boast, that this is 'the home of the BRAVE'!

Resolved, That the accusation brought agains ; George Thompson, by T. D. McGee, a professed refugee patriot, charging Mr. Thompson with having voted, in Parliament, for a Bill 'which made free speech treason,' is false, and that the bringing of such a charge against one of the firmest friends of liberty, at a moment when all her friends were combined against him, shows its author a traitor to the cause he professes to love, such as even a slaveholder would

Resolved, That in regard to SAMUEL AT-KINS ELIOT in his votes on the Territorial and Fugitive Slave Bills, we will not undertake to decide whether he represented or misrepresented his constituency; but since neither he nor his friends have attempted any defence of either of those measures, except as necessary to avert dangers which nothing but the grossest ignorance could believe to exist, his base selfishness and craven spirit at that crisis make all former Northern treason look white by the side of the blackness of his infamy; and as long as New England retains any spark of the spirit or of the pride of her ancestry, his memory will be held in loathing and abhorrence.

Resolved, That the late atrocious charge of Mr. Justice McLean, in the case of Norris vs. Crocker and others, straining as it does every principle of law to effect the condemnation of innocent men, strikes us with no surprise either from that Bench or that man; well knowing that the four Northern tenants of that Bench have always been chosen from such material as could be easily moulded by their five Southern brethren; that Mr. M'Lean was the last man in Ohio who struggled to hold slaves there; that in his whole judicial course he has never been betrayed into one emotion of mercy or one utterance for freedom : and we rejoice that his constant, and, of late, increased servility to the Slave Power, has never deceived either the North or the South.

Resolved, That whoever wishes evidence as to character of Northern Churche the fact, that reference to politics was deemed desecration of the pulpit, and silence was proclaimed to be the duty of leading denominations, until that si-lence was broken in behalf of the slave catcher, and the leading spirits of all sects leaped into the arena to uphold the Fugitive Slave Bill. Such an one may find evidence in the efforts of Drs. Spring and Cox, Drs. Rogers and Sharp, Drs. Taylor and Hawks, Moses Stuart and Orville Dewey, to confuse the moral perceptions and freeze the merciful instincts of the community; making Christianity the stalking horse of their narrow prejudice and fawning desire for the approbation of what are thought great men; prostituting it to be the servant of human laws, and exhorting the religious men and women of the North to yield their conscientious convictions to the drunken votes of a mob of trading politicians and profane revellers. dignified with the title of the Congress of the United

Much disappointment was felt in consequence of the absence of Mr. Thompson: but the state of his health rendered it absolutely necessary.

George Thompson, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison will address the citizens of New Bedford on the subject of slavery on Saturday evening and Sunday, Feb. 1st and 2d.

PETITIONS FOR THE REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE Law. Persons who have Petitions for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, are requested to return them to

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR.

An Anti-Slavery Fair in aid of the Massachusetts
Anti-Slavery Society will be held in LEOMINSTER,
at the new Unitarian Vestry, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Feb. 14th, and 15th during the day and evening.
Articles from the Faneuil Hall Bazaar will be offered
for sale. The collection includes a great variety of
Shawls, Scarfs, Cushions, Children's Dresses, Aprons,
Travelling Bags, Toilet Cushions, Dolls, Toys, and
avariety of objects, both usrful and ornamental, too numerous to mention.

We cordially invite all those who sympathize with us
in this labor of love to aid us by their presence.

We should be grateful to the friends of the Cause in
neighboring towns for any donations of articles or supplies of refreahments. The latter may be sent to the
Vestry on Friday, 14th, care of Mrs, Catherine B.
Lane, or Mrs, Damaris B. Pierce.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,
FRANCES H. DRAKE.

MEETINGS IN AID OF CHAPLIN. LORING MOODY, Agent of the 'Chaplin Fund Com-ittee,' will present his claims to the public in Friday, January 31 Sunday, February 2 Wednesday, 5 Inswich, Wednesday, 5 Thursday, 6 Kewburyport, Sunday, 9 Will the friends see to it that all needful arrangements are made for these meetings?

LOST.

On Tuesday of last week, a small Diary Wallet, for 1851, containing 10 to 15 dollars in money, a season ticket of the Old Colony Railroad, and three tickets so the Anti-Slavery Festival. The finder will be anitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

A Voice-You must get used to this.

Mr. PRILLIPS-Yes, we shall get used to it in time. and and easily the holiday vein that is fit for such fesecence as this. But, as you would scarce expect one of my age - about a dozen years old in this cause h speak in public on the stage, you must pardon

lispings of my A B C. [Laughter.] Time certainly works wonders. My friend told me

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"With more than souri and stages, of the in his motice of the in hospitality planters, few year observer in the W where has deeming in Missor vants are cas, bear dressed, to their a preach respective as and, which have not elty, or a sis a consist a comfort, the Nord trees en the ily with an apparature.

From the Dover Morning Star. MY COUNTRY. I heard a shout of triumph,

A proud and glorious song; Ten thousand voices mingled To bear its peals along; Ten thousand hills resounded With its echoes glad and free, As the wild winds swept it onward, Over the land and sea.

New Hampshire's granite mountains Swelled high th' exulting strain; Proud Massachusetts answered. And the wave-swept shores of Maine ; Onward it rolled and onward. Till a peal responsive rose, Where o'er its golden channel The Sacramento flows.

The slumbering nations started-The Old World bent her ear, For the burden of that anther Was new and strange to hear; That spirit-stirring anthem Behold our land is free! And far-off tyrants trembled,

As it rolled o'er land and sea My proud heart swelled with rapture, That was my country's song, And the world I deemed would answer Its notes of joy ere long;

And men, no longer trembling Beneath th' oppressor's rod, Would learn his heavenly birthright, Alone to fear his God. But while entranced I listened,

Lo! other sounds arose The clank of iron fetters. The wail of woman's woes, The stifled shrick of anguish From manhood's breaking heart, The muttered curse of vengeance When hope and fear depart.

And then, a fainting stranger Approached my open door, Trembling, a cup of water And shelter to implore; Worn was her frame and weary, For she had fled all day, While on her track resounded The blood-hound's fearful bay.

I kindly gave her welcome, And fed her from my store. For so my Master bids me Receive the suffering poor; I warmed her at my fire-side Upon my couch she lay, And, when the morning dawned, I sent her on her way.

Then there arose around me A fierce and bitter cry, Drowning the notes of freedom Which floated feebly by; For men, with whip and shackle, And statesmen grave and grey, Pursued that fainting woman, Like tigers for their prey.

They called on me to seize her! They bade New England rise And help those gallant huntsmen Secure their lawful prize-For now 'tis lawful hunting Upon the pilgrim's soil, Women are game for sportsmen And men a rightful spoil!

And men in holy garments, With sanctime And texts of holy scripture Upon their lips the while, Stood up before high heaven, With an unblushing face, And bade the sons of freemen Join in th' accursed chase.

My country! Oh my country! I weep in shame for thee,-Thy mountains are no longer A shelter for the free I tremble for thy future, As from the shadowy past

There comes a voice which warns thee Of tempests gathering fast. That God who heard the wailing In Egypt's land of old, And bade the haughty Pharach

The prison doors unfold, Has he not seen, my country, The tears which wet thy soil? And will be not avenge in full The laborer's unpaid toil?

DOGGERET, ON DUELLING.

To fight a duel is a very foolish action, Particularly with a view to satisfaction A pretty sort of satisfaction it is to be shot! For if you fight, of course you're as likely to be hit as Suppose you happen to have half-an-ounce of lead

Driven, by a scruple of gunpowder, through your silly head, Then, there's an end of you-if what you believe's

not true-And if it is so much the worse for you!

Suppose the bullet lodges-as it may-In your hip-joint, or knocks your jaw away, A nice satisfaction, indeed, you derive from the strife, Having to live in misery, a mutilated object, all your

Or in case the ball goes crashing through your leg, Being forced to have your limb cut off, and hobble through the world on a wooden peg! Take the other alternative: suppose you are missed,

And, instead of being hit yourself, kill your antago-A deal of satisfaction, again, forsooth, you get thereby The country immediately you are obliged to fly,

And, like a thief or a swindler, go abroad and hide, Unless you choose to surrender for wilful murder to be tried.

And there you are, in the felon's dock, looking like a goose; And your satisfaction consists in having run you

neck into a noose; Or, if you escape the gallows, getting imprisoned a least a year,

Deprived of every comfort, not even allowed a drop of beer; Or, even if you are acquitted, having your lawyer' bill to pay;

And that is any thing but satisfaction, I should say. Not to mention the reflection, which must be the reverse of pleasant. That you have gone and shot a fellow-creature like a

pheasant, Or a partridge; and here you are, with his blood on your head,-

Not a comfortable thing to think upon when you go to bed: Besides, it is childish, as well as savage, to want to shoot a man for 'chaff,'

At which, if you've any sort of character, you can

afford to laugh.

And thus, perhaps, in attempting murder -Punch.

The Liberator.

RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF KID-

cretly that for some time the mode of their departure could not be traced. When they were asked, on the norning of that day, by members of the Vigilance Committee, why they had not fulfilled their promise of going in the earliest train, they replied- Do you think we wanted to be followed all the way to the cars by a crowd of people calling out Slave-hunter,

This speech must not be forgotten. It is most con vincing testimony of the efficacy of a plan for the treatment of those kidnappers, which was debated before the Vigilance Committee, but never fully matured, nor thoroughly put in practice. The following brief outline of it is published for the benefit of friends of the slave, in those towns to which such bloodhounds in human shape may hereafter come.

As soon as the arrival of one or more slave-hunt is known, let the Vigilance Committee appoint a subcommittee of the most active and devoted friends of liberty, sufficiently numerous for the thorough accomplishment of the following purposes, namely:

To keep themselves informed, by active, open, personal supervision, of every step the kidnappers take, every set they do, and every person they visit, as long as they remain in the place:

By personal interference, and calling aloud upon the citizens for rescue, to prevent them from seizing any man or woman as a slave: To point them out to the people, wherever they

go, as Slave-hunters; and, finally, When they leave the town, to go with them and

point them out to members of the Vigilance Committee or other friends of freedom in the first place in which they stop, that similar attention may be paid

Every part of this course of action is important; and if all be faithfully put in operation, it will be hardly possible for them to kidnap a resident in any town of New England; not even in Marshfield or Andover.

As soon as the kidnappers arrive in any town, large handbills should be posted in all the public places, containing their names, with a description of their persons and the business on which they come.

An attempt should be made to induce the landlord of any hotel or boarding-house to which they may go, to refuse them entertainment, on the ground of their being persons infamous by profession, like pickpockets, gamblers, or horse-stealers.

If this proves unsuccessful, some of the committee of attendance should take lodgings in the same house with the kidnappers, and take, if possible, sleeping rooms and seats at table directly opposite to them. The doors of the house should be watched careful-

ly, day and night, and whenever they go out, two resolute, unarmed men should follow each of them wherever he goes, pointing him out from time to time with the word SLAVE-HUNTER. They should follow him into every shop, office, or place of public business into which he may go, and if he enters a private dwelling, wait outside, watching all the avenues, and ready to renew the attendance when he comes out. If he takes a coach, they should follow in another; if he drives out of town, they should follow; if he takes a seat in a railroad car, they should go with him, and make him known as a Slavehunter to the passengers in the car, and to the people of the town where he stops. He should have not one moment's relief from the feeling that his object is understood, that he cannot act in secret, that he sible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine is surrounded by men who loathe his person and stripes, imprisonment, and death itself, in vindication detest his purpose, and who have means always at of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to hand to prevent the possibility of success. The efficient treatment of the first cases that arise is

through New England in this way, and we are freed from the pestilent brood forever. Even the hardened But we must wait with patience the workings and brutal wretches who usually perform this office overruling Providence, and hope that that is precannot stand before such treatment. Even the moderate degree of it which was practised towards Hughes ren. When the measure of their tears shall be full and Knight so disconcerted and annoyed them, that -when their tears shall have involved heaven itself they not only felt unable to stay in Boston, but dared in darkness-doubtless a God of justice will awaken not go openly. If members of the Vigilance Committo their distress, and by diffusing a light and liberalithem in the cars, and pointed them out as Slaveevery town they stopped at, as far as New York, the example would have been far more thorough and effectual.

Let us do full justice to the next opportunity.

From the Liberty Bell. 'THE HIGHER LAW.' BY JOHN W. BROWNE.

laws. They name it being recalled to a sound sense ture. What a wail is Hebrew national history! is the divine justice, enacted in the sphere of human ridicule it, defy it, leave it out of the national account than that her seat is the bosom of God, and her it will. We illustrate it by obedience, or by disobe of what sort soever, though each in different way and tution of God's moral universe, our nation is to

Bill, which has stolen the illustrious and venerable due time. name of law, in order thereby to cheat us out of our respect? The Fugitive Slave Bill is Lynch law, voted by a majority of the Congress of the United States, and approved by the President-that is all. Is Lynch law any more worthy of respect when the new town hall at Plympton, on Sunday, Jan. 12, enacted by the Legislature of the United States, than 1851—the President of the Society, Bourne Spooner of but simply Lynch law, promoted from the wild doma of Slavery, to be a rule of right in all the borders of a great, enlightened republic, by a formal declaration of legislative will. That law is will, without right; it is Lynch law, wherever administered. Its courts are Lynch courts, its judges are Lynch judges. Cover it with the stolen cloak of respect as you will, it is Lynch law, triumphant over the justice of a civilized

One would have expected the citizens to be sar about it: one would have expected that the public science would be visited with alarm, at the thought of carrying the law into effect, upon the persons of innocent men and women, living in the midst of us-

instead of calling him out, and risking your precious | We do not find such manifestations common. The of his time and country, engages the or the Free States to do the behests of this Lynch lav with alacrity'! Yes, even so, the great man gives for Bible-reading New England, the atheistic pledge that 'its feet shall be swift in running to mischief This evening, while my pen writes these words, the citizens are holding their meeting in Faneuil Hall, to RECEPTION AND TREATMENT OF KID
NAPPERS.

It will be remembered that the slave-hunters Hughes and Knight, agents of the pretended owner of William and Ellen Crafts, fied from Boston so secretly that for some time the mode of their denarture. vass, down among the eloquent lawyers upon the platform, he would shortly answer all their speechs by telling them, that if he and his great compeen had believed that Slavery would have persisted to maintain its hideous existence under the Constitution till the year 1850, he and they would never have consented to form the Union as it is, but would hav struck the compromises out of the Constitution everlasting guilt and shame.

The Fugitive Slave Law of ninety-three had falle nto disuse, had grown obsolete, like the law agains witchcraft, and to revive it now, after an interval o fifty-seven years, with aggravations, was a monstrou and gratuitous inhumanity. The supposed necessi ties of the constitutional period might be pleade for the old law of '93; and the understood pledge that Slavery was soon to be abolished throughout the country did reconcile the revolutionary conscience to that. But what has this law of 1850 to say, in justification or excuse for its existence? Constitu tional Slavery was to be but a temporary institution -(Mr. Webster's speech in the Senate last spring de nonstrates that)-but now this Bill re-ordains slav ery, acknowledges permanence for it, gives it an era. This Fugitive Slave Bill is the gratuitous and volun teer apostacy of representatives and senators from the Free States, not one of whom would have been elected to office, if, at the date of his election, suc postacy could have been imagined to be possible The last session of Congress seems an incredible dream. Reaction must come and overwhelm this apostacy and these apostates, or, as a nation, our light is gone out.

If this Fugitive Slave Bill, this Lynch law, can b xecuted in Massachusetts, in eighteen hundred and fifty, and take away a living soul from amongst us back again to doom at the South, then what crimagainst the laws of the country can an individua ommit so dark as the crime which the country itself by the execution of this law, shall have commit What can the state of a country be that calls the enactment of such felonies law, and demands for them the respect of law-abiding citizens? Search out the wickedness of oppression, from the creatio of man upon this planet down through the year now expiring, and match the deliberate wickedness of this law with its parallel, if you can. And it is to be executed upon a class of heroes, for none but heroic souls can be fugitives; escape being the only heroisu which American Slavery allows its victims room for What a country must we be, what an altar of Moloch, instead of a shrine of liberty, must this Union be, if it will thus doom heroic souls to the sacrifica Such a Union is sacrilege, is blasphemy, is crime no to be named among nations calling themselves Christian Commonwealths. If this law can be carried into effect here, we deserve the execrations of men: we deserve and must have (the universal God and Father of the human race cannot live and spare us) solemi signal, retributive, regenerative judgments. We mus have the fate of the people that frames iniquity into law, and sets its judges to decree unrighteous decrees Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees and that write grievousness that they have prescrib ed.' We may not now see where the woe is to gath er, so clear and cloudless seems our sky; but the wo shall gather, the exterminating thunder must come. Let Thomas Jefferson speak for us here, in the tones of a Hebrew prophet: 'What an incomprehen-

all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellow-men a bondage, on all-important. Let a few kidnappers be passed hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that which he rose in rebellion to oppose paring the deliverance of these our suffering breth-

tee, relieving each other as often as necessary, had ty among their oppressors, or at length by his extermikept them constantly in sight, followed their coach to nating thunders, manifest his attention to things in the out-of-town railroad station, taken seats with this world, and that they are not left to the guidance of blind fatality.' But the new-born Union patriotism hunters to the passengers there, and the people of of 1850 accounts words like these as fanaticism, or malignant philanthropy.' The new patriotism knows not, it will not know, the higher law.

How impressive is the old Hebrew national histo ry ! Prophets wrote it. It never left God out of the account. God is in it every where, dealing justice, meting out national calamity to national sin. 'The Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men,' is its one proposition, explaining every thing, enforcing every thing, sanctifying every thing, as lesson of warning Our citizens, since Mr. Webster's apostacy and the or encouragement. National results in it are only passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, seem to be bitten the procession of God's Providence in human affairs. with the madness of unconditional respect for unjust as the seasons are his procession in gravitating naof their constitutional obligations; but it is neverthe- and alas! we have sinned, therefore have we sufferless madness. What madness is like theirs, who af- ed.' By the rivers of Babylon the nation must sit firm that kidnapping committed by a private citizen down, and weep when it remembers Zion, because is punishable crime, but that kidnapping committed when it rejoiced in Zion, it would not remember Zion's by a great nation is venerable law! The sanctity of God, to do his law-the higher law which our country law is its justice, its identity with the higher law, laughs to scorn, or defies, or, having transgressed so which is but another name for justice. In that long, seems struck with fatal blindness not to see. thought is the law's respect in civil society, because it The higher law-God's justice! Will this country life, and not because it bears merely the name of law. That higher law lives in spite of us-we have no Hear majestic Hooker speak of law in adequate power to alter it-it abides-if we will go along with words :- Of law, nothing less must be confessed, it, well; if we will not, it goes over us-but go on voice the harmony of the world. Every thing in dience-we have no power but to conform to it-we heaven and on earth does her homage; the greatest may go with it voluntarily, or be dragged after it in as feeling her care, and the least as not exempted penance—that is the extent of our free will: if not from her power; both angels and men, and creatures our choice, then it must be our fate. By the constimanner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her, count, though we may dream of reckoning our an as the mother of their peace and their joy.' Such and nals by the Constitution of the United States, without God. By the higher law are all national affairs set-But what shall a man say of this Fugitive Slave tled, all balances struck, all dooms sealed, after the

Boston, November, 1850.

A special meeting of this Society was holden

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

when it sets up its extemporaneous tribunals amidst Plymouth, in the chair. The meeting was quite fulthe semi-barbarous society of the plantations? You ly attended, and passed off very pleasantly, as all our cannot make any thing out of the Fugitive Slave Bill, Plympton meetings do. Our good friends there are put what judicial construction upon it you please, very hospitable, kind and obliging. Although few in number, still their influence in Plympton is great. They are of the right kind, working, decided and persevering abolitionists. Among them we have a few ladies, who do honor to themselves and the cause of suffering humanity. May the blessings of the de-

spised bondmen rest upon them! The Society held three sessions, which were very logically and eloquently addressed by C. C. Burleigh. He did himself honor on this occasion. We neve heard him do better-so interesting and instructive were his remarks, and especially so logical, that the udience listened with the most profound attentio and seemed to regret when he closed. His lecture must have done great good.

of Mr. Garrison, who was expected to be present on the occasion. All regretted it very much. (1)

Finance, who reported the amount collected to be \$10 09. After a very interesting song from our friend Spooner of Plympton, at 8 1-2 o'clock, P. M., the Society adjourned, sine die.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. South Abington, Jan. 17, 1851.

(1) We regret the disappointment experienced by our friends at Plympton. The cause of our non-attendance was excessive bodily prostration in consequence of attendance at a series of meetings held at Fitchburg and Leominster the two preceding days .-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN INQUIRER: in each soul, and over the earth—the reign, universal and absolute, of righteousness, and peace, and love.

And how shall the pulpit accomplish this? By presenting?—is the obvious reply—the pure teachings of the gospel—its great doctrines, its eternal principles, its solemn sanctions; by setting forth the ders there, and, as such, to be expelled? Are we to leave the sacred rights of humanity in the hands o passion-blinded and party-bound politicians, and le law and life of Christ—him, as the great exacaple, the Heaven-sent guide, the all-sufficient Saviour.' All would say this. None would dissent from this. Here is the foundation, the material of all Christian But now suppose people to be untouched by these

cuse it, and bend Scripture and God to its support. And suppose, further, that those who have access through other channels than the pulpit to the popual influence by speaking on these topics—arrays against him his people's prejudices—begets in them a distrust and ill-will towards him, and thus diminishno living interest, or, aldiscoursing upon immoralities which his people an ouncing social wrongs which they have no interit not true, that one's influence—all that tells upon the moral nature—is sacrificed, tarough a law of that nature, by his known or supposed pursannee, for whatever end, of a course, in his preaching, which is not in strict accordance with his inmost into creeping cautiousness—whatever its own practice, to honor it in others. A minister may be nursing to honor it in others. A minister may be nursing his power of influence; fencing it around by a defhis power of influence; fencing it around by a def-erence to public sentiment; swathing it by soft compliances; and lo! when he would have it for use, it is gone. I honestly believe that the pulpits of our land are losing their influence with the mass of the people, by their very efforts to preserve it—by yield-ing, for that end, to a conciliating and compromising policy. I would not say that such a course is the result always of an unworthy timidity or self-regard. It is, I believe, in many cases, conscientiously pur-sued, as that by which in the seal west cond.

Much disappointment was expressed at the absence of Mr. Garrison, who was expected to be present on the occasion. All regretted it very much. (1)

Chose Wm. Perkins of Plympton a Committee of Chose Wm. Perkins of Plympton a is exerting, rather than his who is keeping place and is exerting, rather than his who is keeping place and popularity by diluting the strength of his convictions, and tuning the boldness of his thought. That there is a degree of pradence not unworthy of a minister to exercise, will be by all admitted—a certain kind of regard to the prejudices and feelings of his hearers, deciding him as to times and modes in the presentation of his views. What I would urgo is, that his views should be presented at some times, in modes by which they shall be clearly known; his views, received in the chamber of solitary communion with immortal Truth, gained from tary communion with immortal Truth, gained from the heaven-piercing mount of prayerful meditation —his views on all subjects of living interest to his Ed. Lib.

From the New York Christian Inquirer.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESENT CRISIS.

BY REV. N. HALL

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THE PULPIT AND THE PRESENT CRISIS. isters know nothing about certain matter concernment; that they are meddlers What is the Christian pulpit for? 'For the preaching of Christ and his religion,' of course all would say. And for what end to do this? 'To make men and communities Christian,' would be the universal reply—to help to higher aims, higher choices, and higher conditions of moral and spiritual life—to cause God's kingdom to come, here and now, the setul and care the setul. The result is that they are meddlers when they to use unequented that they are meddlers when they to use unequented that they are meddlers when they to use unequented that such that su the face, if it must be so, of popular clamor and a Are we to give in, by any word we speak, or s we keep, to that atheistic implication, which comes less and less equivocal terms, from the spheres of p lifical action, that Christianity, that God, are intre

the righteous indignation at injustice and wrong be tamed and cooled ere it utter itself, by their wretched sophistries? There is a great sensitiveness at the present time so long as they are made general and ab-Suppose they listen and assent to the theo-exposition of a great religious to the theostract. Suppose they listen and assent to the theoretical exposition of a great religious truth, or moral
principle, and never dream that it bears upon them
personally—that they themselves are convicted and
condemned by it. Or suppose they are led in secret
thoughts to suspect this, but through the pulpit's silence as to the fact, their suspicions are lulled cosleep.
Suppose there is some great social evil and wrong
existing in the community—some undeniable and
flagrant infraction of a fundamental Christian law;
but through the blinding influence of custom and familiarity, or some other cause lying nearer to the
will, it is not seen as such; or, when so seen, through
the urgency of unholy and sordid motives, is connived at and upheld. Suppose public sentiment with
regard to it to be unsound and unchristian, the
lie conservation of a fundamental content of the pullie conservation.

In preaching.' A preacher, and an lawing them allowed and offences, without subjecting himself to the charge of preaching
out subjecting himself to the charge of preaching
to the preacher out subjecting himself to the charge of preaching
out subjecting himself to the charge out subjecting

the argency of unholy and sordid motives, is con-nived at and upheld. Suppose public sentiment with regard to it to be unsound and unchristian, the pub-lic conscience dull and torpid, and the unrighteous thing is suffered to continue and increase, to the inregard to it to be unsound and uncertstan, the public conscience dull and torpid, and the unrighteous lift by 'political preaching' be meant that which takes thing is suffered to continue and increase, to the increasing moral detriment of all nearly or remotely its measures and course on political grounds and connected with it—dimming the moral discernment by the glare of the prosperity it augments—seducing the soul from its fidelity to its instinctive decisions. ing the soul from its idelity to its instinctive decisions, and depressing its native sensibilities in the attempt to gild its dark enormity—to palliate and excupilities, and bend Scripture and God to its support.

And suppose, further, that those who have access The Pulpit's sphere is a moral and religious one. It should keep strictly within it. It never leaves it but to lar mind, are, with few exceptions, silent about it, or if they discuss it, do so from a vastly lower point of is it not an entirely different thing from the preach view than the Christian; that the halls of political debate, the chambers of Senates, the assemblies of the people, the press, are all giving their influence in existing public evils and wrongs, and point out the the people, the press, are all giving their influence in favor of, rather than against it; that the respectability, the station, the talent, the wealth of the community are mostly and greatly on its side. In such a state of things—and although I have stated the case suppositiously, it has, as I believe, an existence in very fact—in such a state of things, what, I ask, is the litical parties are discussing them? Take this motion of things and wrongs, and wron fact—in such a state of things, what, I ask, is the pulpit to do? To be silent? To look out at this mentous subject of American Slavery, to which refearful odds with which truth is contending with cent legislation has given a new and startling inrecording the state of the stat unpopular, not speak? I cannot so see the pulpit's position to the plainest of the Almighty's laws. It duty, the pulpit's place, the pulpit's calling. Rather does it seem to me that it should throw itself, urreservedly and uncompromisingly, upon the side of truth, of justice, of humanity, without stopping to task the question who is with it, or who against it may lose of general influence, or pecuniary support. The pulpit is not worth supporting, unless it be true to itself and its mission; unless it be the one place where God's truth shall never wear a fetter, mr. the wronged and corressed look vainly for.

And shall it be said that the pulpit must keen it.

one place where God's truth shall never wear a fetter, nor the wronged and oppressed look vainly for an advocate. It is an incumbrance, if it be not this an advocate. It is an incumbrance, if it be not this self to the enunciation, in their abstractness, of great principles? That its aim must be to reach the root of which this evil is the towering stem—its root in the principles? That its aim must be to reach the root in the principles? That its aim must be to reach the root in the principles? That its aim must be to reach the root in the principles? That its aim must be to reach the root in the principles? That its aim must be to reach the root in the principles? the depravity of the unconverted heart? That its work is to make men Christians, so that this and all kindred evils shall, of necessity, disappear? Surely it is its work. But right in the way of doing it a distruct and ill-will towards him, and thus diminished him and ill-will towards him, and thus diminished him and thus diminished him and thus diminished him and this demoralizing institution, contumnating, by the presence of its agencies and influencies, the to me, it is a result for which the minister is not the minister in the minister in the minister is not the minister in the minister me, it is a result for which the minister open in The enunciation of truths and principles in their ab-possible. He has been, to be sure, the agent, the enunciation of truths and principles in their ab-ducing it; or rather, the truth has been the agent, stractness! And has not this been tried long en-ducing it; or rather, the truth has been the agent, stractness! Human Brotherhood—the Divine Paternity and the blame rests, therefore, somewhere higher ough? Human Brotherhood—the Divine Paternity than himself. But in his hearers' previous state of —and all the moral precepts of Christ, with his own mind—in their predisposition to be prejudiced and blessed life as their illuminated commentary—are than himself. But in his hearers' previous state of mind—in their predisposition to be prejudiced and disaffected at such cause—in that excessive and morbid sensitiveness in which they allow themselves to any directness in reproof, or censure, or opposition, lies the seat of the difficulty. The question is, how far he is to regard this state of mind in determining him as to what and how he shall preach. If he regard it to the extent of suffering it to prohibit him from the choice of any to the clearest moral obligations—to the plainest dependence of the propose which may be offensive to any of his hearers. topic which may be offensive to any of his hearers, or from that mode of treatment which would make cept? Did not the Scribe in the Savior's time, know it so, it will be seen at once, that he must either re-strict himself to themes of no living interest, or, althe thinself of themes of the fiving interest, of the fiving interest, its treatment of them must be very general and pointless. A minister may, doubtless, find enough to preach about, going the see, its application to the suffering man, whoever or see, its application to the suffering man, who were the see that the s be very general and pointless. A minister may, be very general and pointless. A minister may, until Jesus showed him, because he did not care to doubtless, find enough to preach about, going the see, its application to the suffering man, whoever or wheresoever he might be, whom his help could round of doctrinal divinity and ethical abstractions;

as coursing upon immorances which his people are not guilty of, or touching indirectly only upon such as they are; displaying the boldness of his speech in the maintenance of views which are in exact Christian principles; and yet in this very community, accordance with his hearers' sentiments, and in regard to which their position is already an ultra one; upon these churches, is there a most unchristian and inhuman indifference and disregard to the claims upon denouncing social wrongs which they have no interest in upholding, or presenting the palliating circumstances, or possible beneficent results in the overruling providence of God, in connection with those
in whose existence they have an interest—enough to
preach about, without exciting disaffection or illwill. But is such a course worthy the pulpit? Is it
for this it exists, to be merely inoffensive? Is this
draw its companion, and companion interests of withdraw its companion, and companion interests of withdraw its companion, and companion interests of withdraw its companion, and companion in their sympathy and holp of the enslaved millions of
our land—brethren to him who fell among thieves,
and subjected to a fate, companied with which his
was unworthy of commiscration. Here is the slave
power bearing directly upon the secular interests of
without exciting the palliating circumtheir sympathy and holp of the enslaved millions of
our land—brethren to him who fell among thieves,
was unworthy of commiscration. Here is the slave
power bearing directly upon the secular interests of
was unworthy of commiscration. preach about, without exciting disaffection or illwill. But is such a course worthy the pulpit? Is it is to this it exists, to be merely inoffensive? Is this it exists, to be merely inoffensive? Is this its calling—acquiescently to follow in the wake of public sentiment and practice? No one would say it. Still, it may be contended, a minister is justified in regarding the views and prejudices of his hearers in his choice and treatment of subjects, for the sake

of sentiment about, without exciting disaffection or illwill. But is such a course worthy the pulpit? Is it a portion of the community; pledging itself to withdraw its cammunity; pledging itself to withdraw its cammunity; pledging itself to withdraw its cammunity; of securing, so far as it may be necessary to do so, their personal regard and good-will; this, not, indeed, as an end, but as a means to influence them for good; as that which, once lost, his usefulness among them has ceased. But besides that, there is a peril attendant upon the practical adoption of such a view to a minister's simplicity and integrity of soul—a peril so great that he can hardly, it seems to me, for his safety's sake, give it too wide a berth—is there not a wretched fallacy beneath it all? Is it not true, that one's influence—all that tells upon

for whatever end, of a course, in his preaching, which is not in strict accordance with his inmost individual convictions? He may secure a kind of popularity by it. He may receive a patronizing, good-natured sort of regard. But he will have lost his hold upon the faith and respect of his people, as surely as the human soul was made to honor, in its secret depths, a straight-forward honesty, rather than a creeping cautiousness—whatever its own practice to honor it in others. the prophets and spostles of God: that they were as great as the Apostle Paul; and that they s, oke by the Spirit of God. The most fitting place for these unfortunate beings is in the Insane Hospital.—Jour-

> These 'poor deluded beings' are undoubtedly laboring under religious insanity. Though nicknamed 'Come-outers,' they have scouted the antislavery movement as a very carnal affair.

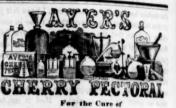
result always of an inworthy timidity or senergiard. It is, I believe, in many cases, conscientiously pursued, as that by which in the end most good will be accomplished. But I feel sure it is a mistake. Influence is to be used, not hoarded; or, rather, one is to think nothing about influence, but say and do, in the right spirit—let us not forget that—what his family of children, who all lived to be over four score was unnerverted moral indement is telling him.

The Dead and Gone. We are taking lear The Dead and Gone.—We are taking I year of funerals, and cannot omit the opporation of the property of the property of the property. We have month since, and now history. We have fleady alluded to 8 Peel, Louis Philippe, and President Tamust add, the Duke of Cambridge; the Echina, our antagonist in the opium war; tean statesman, Calhoun; the Prussian Count Brandenburg; the Queen of the Bet Duke of Palmella; the Vice-Chancellor of the Recorder of London, the Chief Justice Wordsworth, Jeffrey, and Bowles; Miss Jawyatt, the sculptor; Sir Mars Jawyatt, the sculptor scu Wordsworth, Jeffrey, and Howles; Miss Jan Wyatt, the sculptor; Sir Martin A. She Tytler, the historian; the elder Brunel; Jan the agriculturist; Neander, the German the poor Waghorn, of the overland route; a other names, respectable in this age, and perhaps, in the ages to come.—London Tim Dark Fog in Amsterdam.—A letter from Ams dem states that on the 22d December, so thicks

dam states that on the 22d December, so this sing enveloped that capital that it was impossible to see any look of the 20d December, so this sing yard before one. The police immediately set to see, and tied ropes from tree to tree along the quar, set addition, barrels smeared with pitch were set as in immany places, to throw a light to some left to some the control of the contro along the canal of Heerengracht, soon after fell im The Prince of Showmen. - That financier, P. T. he The Prince of Showmen.—In at mancier, P. T. hr. num, Esq., came very near getting 'particular jens' a few days since at the city of Charleston, S. C. h. seems that Barnum had exhibited a wooden mums in that city a few years since, and afterwards basical how nicely he had tricked them, after he arrived to Southerners felt the city of the the city o

how nicely he had tricked them, after he arrived a New York. The Southerners feit the joke to be rather against them, and determined to square the account if he ever returned. Notwithstanding be brought Jenny Lind with him as a salvo, he would certainly have been lynched had not the Mayor more forced to prevent an outbreak. If he had sometimes certainly have been lynched had not the Mayoring, fered to prevent an outbreak. If he had enjoyed the peculiar benefit of a 'seven aided pine rail,' he might have known that a joke against the chiral and South is sometimes productive of rather sever cons-The coldest December yet has been experie

ced at Pranconia Notch. Mr. E Merian's censpondent informs him that the late December was the coldest month of which there is any record at the Notch. On the 11th of December, the mercan that the collection of the collection of the collection of the collection. Notch. On the 11th of December, the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer was 6 degrees below zero; the next day, 28 below; the next day, 9 below; the next day, 9 below; the next, 10; the next, 18; the next, 5; the next, 4. Again, on the 24th, it was 6 degrees below zero; on the 25th, it was 14 below zero by the spirit thermometer. On the 31st, it was 32 degrees below zero by Farenheit, and 26 by the spirit thermometer.



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PHIS truly valuable remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a most powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of Consumption, it is also, in diminal-ed doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world; and the world respect their opinions.

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AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not less itate to say we have a large appreciation of its ments, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.'

Dr. Brewster, of Windham county, Conn., sends

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W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 28, 1848. This may certify, that I was afflicted with a severe cough in the winter of '47-48, which is ened to terminate in consumption. I had tried medicines in vain, and was cured by the use Cherry Pectoral.' CATHERINE K. CATHERINE K. CADY.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir-Feeling under bligations to you for the restoration of my health, I end you a report of my case, which you are at lierty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn, I took a bad cold, accompanied by a series cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night quently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectors. the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your rainable medicine.

Principal of Mt. Hope Seminary.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir-Enclosed pleas mittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL me. I can unhesitatingly say, that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as yours does; nor lare dicine which cured so many cores ever seen a medicine which cured so many cough and Lung Complaints. Our physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the

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